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PROGRESSIVES MAY UNITE ON LEGISLATION

Rift Over Speakership Election
Predicted to End When Party
Platform Measures Are Up for
Action by the Legislature

MAY BE FILED TODAY

Appeal to the People and Equal
Suffrage Two Features—Many
More Proposed Laws Are
Filed in Both Branches

Progressive party members of the Legislature, who divided on the question of assisting in the reelection of Speaker Grafton D. Cushing, Republican, are expected to reunite and work with more cooperation, following the filing of the bills in which the Progressive party is especially interested. It is understood that this will be done today, probably by Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the Progressive legislative committee.

Several of these measures are favored by the Democrats and if both parties agree to vote as a unit they will be in a position to pass them through the lower branch for jointly they have slightly more than a majority of all.

The filing of these measures comes from an understanding reached by the Progressive leaders last fall when it was agreed that the Progressives' legislators should support all measures called for in the party platform.

While it is planned by the legislative committee to file but six measures today, other bills will be supported or opposed as the case may be during the session.

The measures expected to be filed today by the Progressive legislative committee follow:

To amend the constitution so as to provide for the initiative and referendum.

To amend the constitution to provide for woman suffrage by striking out the word "male" in the qualifications for voters.

To amend the constitution by striking out the word "proportional" where it relates to taxation, thus permitting the classification of property for purposes of taxation.

A bill to provide for a "campaign bulletin," which will be published by the state and furnish to the voters statements of candidates and arguments for and against measures submitted to them on the referendum.

A corrupt practices act, which will limit the personal expenditures of candidates for office in the same manner as

(Continued on page five, column three)

CHERIF PASHA IS NOT INTIMIDATED WHEN ATTACKED

PARIS—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Cherif Pasha, who, though once a member of the famous Turkish committee, has for many years been the strongest opponent of the Young Turks.

Cherif, it will be remembered, has at various times contributed articles to the Monitor on the subject of Turkish affairs, including a strong criticism of the war policy of the Young Turks, which ended in the utter defeat of the army.

For some time he has been under police protection, because it was known that he had been condemned by the secret tribunal of the committee. The day police protection was withdrawn a Turkish gentleman called to see him, and, finding that he was suspected, drew a revolver and proceeded to fire at everyone who came near him.

The general's secretary was badly wounded before the visitor was shot by Salil Bey, Cherif's son-in-law. Seen after the incident Cherif declared that no amount of intimidation would turn him aside from the task he had devoted himself to, of exposing the methods of the committee.

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS IS DUBLIN ELECTION FEATURE

Demolition of Slums Aim of Labor Party in Today's
Struggle—Contest Against Lord Mayor, Supported
by Irish League and Hibernians, Is Keen One

DUBLIN—Municipal elections for Dublin city and for the boroughs around it take place today, and the energies of men of every shade of political conviction are working for their candidates. Thirteen candidates have been put forward by the Dublin Labor party with a strong program for the demolition of slums and the welfare of the working classes.

The contest in the ward at present represented by the lord mayor is said to be probably one of the keenest. The lord mayor is supported by the United Irish League and Ancient Order of Hibernians, with whose secretary he has made peace latterly, although they have been bitter opponents in the past. The Labor candidate who opposes him is supported by the Irish Transport Workers Union. Meetings and processions have taken place and fiery speeches have been delivered by the supporters of both candidates.

The employers are deeply interested in the results of the pollings and every influence will be brought to bear for the return of a candidate by the bodies whom they represent.

The men of the Burns line of steamers have returned to work under conditions satisfactory to the Transport Workers Union.



Parson Capen house, restored, shelters town antiquarians

STRUCTURE RECALLS COLONIAL DAYS RESCUED FROM COBEQUID ARE GIVEN SHELTER

Passengers and Crew of
Stranded Royal Mail Packet
Are Comfortably Housed and
Captain and Men Leave Ship

VESSEL STANDS BY

YARMOUTH, N. S.—One hundred and eight persons were rescued on Wednesday afternoon from the stranded Royal Mail packet Cobiquid, bound from Grenada, Windward islands, to St. John, N. B., which struck on Trinity rock, six miles off Port Maitland, midway between Yarmouth and Brier Island, Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, by four steamers who responded to the wireless calls before the waters rising in the hold of the vessel put out her fires and robbed her of her power of communication. Fishermen had before this time seen the vessel from the shore. The Cobiquid used three of her own boats in making the transfer of passengers and crew to the rescue steamer.

The house and land descended to his children, one of whom, Nathaniel, conveyed it in 1746 to John Baker of Buxton, a yeoman. In 1753 it was bought by Edmund Putnam of Danvers and in 1753 was conveyed to the Rev. John Emerson of Topsfield. It descended to his son Thomas, who in turn left it to his son Joseph. In 1826 the estate passed to the last-named man's daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Holmes. It remained in the Holmes family until purchased by a society, which in turn recently sold it to the Topsfield Historical Society.

The house is characterized architecturally by projecting second and third stories. The purchase of this house, together with an acre of the original land, was made possible by the bequest of David Cummings to the society and by gifts of money made by Thomas Emerson Proctor. The cost of restoring the old house was met by a gift from an anonymous donor.

The house will be lighted by candles Friday night, the fireplaces being used.

CAPTAIN WHITE ASKS WORKER ON POLICE INQUIRY

Drilling of Citizen Army Resumed as Agitation to Compel Birrell Pledge to Be Kept

DUBLIN—One of the Monitor correspondents here yesterday saw Captain White, who has resumed the drilling of the citizen army at Croydon Park. Captain White declared that he considered himself pledged to carry on the maximum possible of agitation until August Birrell redeemed the pledge he had publicly made to place a representative of the workers on the police inquiry. This action, he declared, would necessitate the reconstitution of the whole inquiry.

NOMINATION CASE CALLS 150 MORE

One hundred fifty witnesses have been summoned to appear before the grand jury to testify in the investigation of the illegal nomination cases. Robert Homans, Alexander Peckham and Meyer Bloomfield were among the 111 witnesses who testified yesterday.

As yet, it is said, there is no evidence that either of the principals Thomas J. Kenny or Mayor-elect James M. Curley are in any way implicated, but it is said that justices of the peace acting for both candidates may be indicted. The grand jury verdict will be returned Friday or Saturday.

Before the rescue fleet arrived the Cobiquid had begun to yield to the action of the sea which was running high. Wreckage from her decks was washed ashore at Yarmouth but the skippers of the steamers on search never lost hope.

The Rappahannock tank steamer first

sighted the Cobiquid. She stood by until the John L. Cann and the Westport came up. The government steamer Lansdowne was the last to steam into range and come up.

When the Westport hove to the Cobiquid put over a small boat in charge of Chief Officer Kirby. In it were nine women and children and eight men passengers. Two small boats were manned and launched by the Cobiquid later.

The Westport's boats took off 72 per-

sons and those of the John L. Cann 24. The first-class passengers on the Cobiquid are said to be L. S. Navarro, L. Botta, W. C. Zoller, Mrs. Zoller and child, W. C. Kenny, Captain Hicks, a director of and marine superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamer Packet Company, the charterers of the Cobiquid; Wallace Gallant, Miss Marguerite and Miss Dorothy James, daughters of the late R. H. James, mayor of St. Georges, Ber.; Sister Baptista of the Sisters of Charity of this city, and for two years at Wellesley, Mass., and another Sister of Charity.

MR. GILLET TO TALK MEXICO

WASHINGTON—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts addressed the House late today on the administration's policy relative to Mexico. Mr. Gillett believes Huerta should have been recognized.

HEARING IS SET
FOR POLLOCK RIP

WASHINGTON—A hearing of the

Pollock Rip (Mass.) channel improve-

ment will be held by the House rivers

and harbors committee next Thursday

morning, at the request of Representa-

tive Greene. Representatives will at-

tend from the Boston Chamber of Com- merce, Boston Marine Society, the Mer- chants and Miners Line, the war de- partment and others interested.

Railway companies are keeping up a

sort of sporadic service and it is de-

clared that this will be increased as

more and more commandoes come in

from the country districts and take up

their positions in the towns and along

the lines.

JUDGE DAVIS OF THE LAND COURT IN PRO-

CESSING BOUNDARY OF THE INSTITUTE

LONDON—Count Ito, admiral of the

Japanese fleet, passed away yesterday.

He commanded in the naval operations

against China in 1894 when the enemy's

fleet was defeated in the battle of the

Yalu when the Chinese fleet though

considerably stronger than the Japanese

was defeated and its battleships afterwards

sunk at Wei Hui Wei.

SINGER INVITED
TO WHITE HOUSE

Upon invitation of Mrs. Woodrow Wil-

son, Miss Elena Kirmse, daughter of

Victor C. Kirmse of Melrose, will sing at

the White House in Washington the

afternoon of Jan. 20. Miss Kirmse, who

was heard in concert in New York by

Mrs. Wilson, was formerly a member of

the Boston Opera Company and was a

schoolmate in Melrose of Miss Geraldine

Farrar.

POWERS ACCEPT

BRITISH AEGEAN

ISLAND PLANS

PORE'S MOVE NEXT

BIG TOWNS HARD HIT

PORT DIRECTORS AWARD \$80,000 OF DREDGING WORK

HENRY E. HAGAN SEEKS RECOUNT OF COUNCIL VOTE

C. M. L. WORK DONE

HEADQUARTERS CLOSE TODAY FOR YEAR AND ACTIVITIES WILL BE CONFINED TO THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

HOPES TO OVERCOME LEAD OF 266 BALLOTS BY WHICH WILLIAM H. WOODS WAS ELECTED OVER HIM

C. M. L. WORK DONE

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HOPES TO OVERCOME LEAD OF 266 BALLOTS BY WHICH WILL

Send your "Want" ad to 

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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City.....
State.....

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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Mediterranean Sea Supremacy Raises Problems

ITALY EXPECTED TO DELAY GIVING UP THE AEGEANS

Rome and Constantinople Said to Desire to Postpone as Long as Possible Action on Sir Edward Grey's Great Britain Note

TURKEY IN NO HURRY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The railway question in Servia has been settled owing to the intervention of France, which country appears to have inexhaustible millions to give away in loans, at high rates of interest.

The fact that France has already lent large sums, both in Russia and the Balkans, has made her very adverse to war throughout the late crisis. There is no doubt that she has been largely instrumental in preserving peace, throughout, and when Austria was recently inclined to be stern with her small neighbor, France found means to keep both parties quiet and contented.

Hardly, however, was the railway question settled, temporarily at any rate, upon the broad basis of an agreement, when the question of the evacuation of the islands in the Aegean again became the subject of dispute, with every sign of presenting greater complications than the original matter under discussion.

The question dates back to the time of the Turco-Italian war, when Italy occupied a number of the largest islands, which, as a glance at the map will show, are close to the coast of Turkey in Asia Minor. Two more of these islands guard the entrance to the Dardanelles, and thus it will be seen that the question is not one of the possession of a few islands but one of international importance.

Whatever answer may be given to the note of Sir Edward Grey, proposing that Italy should return the islands to Turkey, while Greece also gives back those that she has taken to their original owner in return for concessions on the Albanian frontier, it is generally believed that both Italy and Turkey desire to postpone the moment for action as long as possible.

Turkey is not so crushed as she appears. There is strength in the troops, which have not been corrupted by the effeminate life of Constantinople, and Turkey is still sending officers and men to Tripoli. Italy will only evict the islands after the last man has left Tripoli; thus the problem which is occupying politicians on the Mediterranean is whether Italy and Turkey are following

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.
CASTLE—"The Mind-the-Fault Girl," 2:30.
8:30.
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.
MAIERIC—"The Women," 8:30.
PARK—"Miss May Robson," 8:10.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:05.
SHUBERT—"All Aboard," 8.
TREMONT—"Miss Ethel Barrymore," 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaye; Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Thursday, 8 p. m., City Club special performance, "Ave Maria, Madonna."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Samson and Delilah"; 8 p. m., "Ave Maria, Madonna," a concert by opera artists, Miss Bert, principal soloist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—Miss Frances Starr.
BROOKLYN—Priscilla.
COHAN—"Kitty" and Perlmutter.
COMEDY—"Peo o' My Heart."
INTERIOR—"Young Wisdom."
EMPIRE—Miss Anna Held.
GAETY—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK—"Eliza Comes to Stay."
HIGHLIGHT—"The Color."
KICK-ABROOKER—"Nellie Henrietta."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN—"Forbes Robertson."
PHILOMEN—"The Court."
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."
CENTRE—"Pepita."
POWERS—David Warfield.
PRINCESS—William Hodge.
STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

one common object in remaining each in possession.

It is believed that Turkey considers the islands safer in Italian hands than in her own, as she fears an onslaught on the part of Greece at this juncture, if she is in possession of the islands herself with her fleet undeveloped, and her army disorganized. Thus it is probable that the despatch of soldiers to Tripoli is more or less a put-up job, to enable both Turkey and Italy to spin things out as long as possible.

Italy definitely promised Austria to leave the islands, and there is no doubt in the circles of the triple alliance that she means to do so. Germany, Austria, and Italy are all concerned in protecting, and bolstering up Turkey, and it is more probable that the whole proceeding has been carefully thought out and that Italy is by no means working outside the triple alliance but well within her intentions. She means to save the islands for Turkey, but the question arises in the minds of unprejudiced spectators as to whether she will finally carry out that intention or not when other circumstances have arisen.

Will Turkey become more decrepit every day and her end be so hastened that the necessity of performing treaty obligations will never arise? This is the point of view taken in some quarters, and pending concrete events showing whether her apparent revival is actually in accordance with facts, or whether the reorganization of fleet and army by kind friends of the triple alliance and triple entente are really preliminary to the participation of her vast territories in Asia Minor, it is difficult to decide what Italy may do.

NEW SOUTH WALES DOUBLES SCHOOLS IN THIRTY YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The great developments that have taken place during the past 30 years in New South Wales regarding education, are reviewed by the department of public instruction in an official pamphlet.

The number of public schools in New South Wales in 1912 was 3234, with an average attendance of 171,027, against 1602 schools, with an average attendance of 90,994, in 1882. The number of teachers rose from 3262 to 6558. The total cost of education also more than doubled during this period, reaching £1,526,302 last year.

But notwithstanding the large and increasing state appropriations for education in New South Wales, the education-department finds great difficulty in coping with the enormous demands, owing to the rapid increase of scholars at the present juncture.

The growth of Sydney, which today approximates 750,000 people, as well as the expansion of the country districts under the government's policy of rapid closer settlement, has necessitated the immediate enlargement of over 300 schools.

Passing from the purely French to the European point of view, the minister said that the most urgent question was that of the new state which would come into existence as the result of the London conference, and was the outcome of the desire of the great Powers to maintain peace by balance of power. They had all come to an agreement to offer the crown of Albania to Prince Wied of the Rumanian royal family.

Two international commissions, on which France was represented, had been charged with the delimitation of the frontier of Albania. The one working on the north had already agreed upon the frontier line to the extent of 55 kilometers—namely, between Ochrida and Dibra, the remainder to be completed when work was resumed, while the commission dealing with the Southern frontier had actually completed its

work.

The Kaiser decorated a tree with special messengers to her daughter. The crown prince and princess came over from Danzig to pass the evening with their parents, returning the same night, and the little prince spent Dec. 25 there too.

In the afternoon, according to his usual custom, his Majesty paid a visit to the barracks of the first foot guards, his pet regiment, and was present at the lighting of the trees and the distribution of the gifts to the men.

In the meantime the Kaiser, assisted by her daughters-in-law, distributed her presents to the palace servants and remained to see the tree lighted up.

Dinner was early in the evening, and was, as usual, a much less conventional function than at other times.

As soon as the meal was finished their Majesties led the way to the beautiful hall of shells, which is always the scene of these celebrations.

At a signal from the Kaiser the great doors were thrown open and a dazzling

FRONT POLICY IN THE ORIENT IS TO BE CONTINUED

M. Doumergue Outlines Situation to Parliamentary Committee and Says Diplomacy Will Be Exercised in Interests of Peace

DETAILS ARE REFUSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Gaston Doumergue, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs recently appeared before the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs to explain the government's attitude with regard to their policy.

After stating that he was compelled to exercise great discretion in discussing matters which were still the subject of negotiations, M. Doumergue concluded by saying that they could see that French diplomacy had been and continued to be exercised in the interests of peace and conciliation without neglecting in any way their great national interests. It would not be possible, he said, for him to add any further information or reply to any questions that the members of the committee might desire to put to him.

In spite of this several eminent members, well known experts in foreign affairs, called the attention of the minister to various matters which had not been dealt with in his statement, and asked for information upon them, but M. Doumergue persisted in his attitude and declined to respond.

Starting from the principle that a continuous policy is a necessity in the foreign affairs of all the great Powers, M. Doumergue declared that he intended to observe this unchangeable rule and continue the policy of his predecessors by endeavoring to develop the material and moral interests of France in the Orient.

These, he said, especially in Turkey, lay mainly in the educational and relief institutions maintained there by France, and thanks to which the French language was more and more freely studied by the different races in their effort to obtain a more modern culture and civilization.

A provisional committee had already been named with a view to examining this question, and the report submitted was so favorable that the immediate creation of a cotton exchange was agreed upon by the entire assembly. The headquarters of the new exchange will be located at the Bourse du Commerce on the Place d'Armes, where the city has placed at its disposal the rooms required for the efficient transaction of business.

Active operations at the newly organized exchange are to begin, it is stated, toward the middle of January, and an important meeting of cotton spinners, manufacturers of cotton textile, and merchants, is to take place during the same month.

RHODESIA IS TOLD TO CHOOSE CHARTERED COMPANY OR UNION

(Special to the Monitor)

SALISBURY, Rhodesia—Sir Starr Jameson, in addressing a large and representative meeting in Salisbury recently, emphasized the fact that Rhodesia must choose between the Chartered Company and the Union of South Africa. He quoted the opinion expressed by Mr. Harcourt that differences between the elected members of the council and the company must inevitably bring up the question of Rhodesia's entry into the Union.

In regard to the question of the ownership of land, Sir Starr Jameson had declared in a recent speech that the company were prepared to defend their position as owners when the proper time came. Reverting to the subject on this occasion he said that annexation by the crown would be easy, but confiscation would be impossible.

In the event of annexation, the Chartered Company would file a petition of rights and recover its property. The company, however, realized the soreness connected with this question and would do their best to allay it.

Proceeding, Sir Starr Jameson reiterated that the charter did not terminate in 1914. The imperial government had the right to renew it then, but renewal must be in the terms of the charter. If, however, some unexpected prosperity came to Rhodesia within a couple of years of a renewal the Chartered Company could not withstand responsible government.

At the top of the room there is always a beautiful tree for the ladies and gentlemen of the court, with the gifts carefully selected for them by their Majesties.

Before any one is allowed to inspect the gifts the whole party stands and sings the beautiful German carol "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht," to the accompaniment of the small organ played by Fraulein von Gersdorf, one of the Kaiser's ladies-in-waiting who is very musical. The Kaiser himself possesses a very pleasing baritone and his sons have good voices.

Princess Eitel and Princess August also turned the same night, and the little princess spent Dec. 25 there too.

In the afternoon, according to his usual custom, his Majesty paid a visit to the barracks of the first foot guards, his pet regiment, and was present at the lighting of the trees and the distribution of the gifts to the men.

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labor. Russia, with the support of France and England, and the consent of the other Powers, had continued her efforts for the granting to Armenia of a constitution guaranteeing protection of person and property.

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(Reproduced by permission of the Sheffield Weekly Telegraph)
Sir Walter Raleigh spreading coat for Queen Elizabeth, one of tableaux in Sheffield doll show

SHEFFIELD DOLL SHOW SEEN BY

Answer to Speech From Italian Throne Is Sustained

ITALY'S FINANCES ARE REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION

General Feeling Treasury Made Excellent Showing in View of Fact That Settling Day for Libyan Enterprise Is Not Relished

GOVERNMENT UPHELD

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy.—After three weeks' debate, speechmaking, interruption and disorder, the Chamber of Deputies voted by a handsome majority to sustain the answer to the speech from the Throne and has voted confidence in government.

The disorderly and undignified character of much of Socialist parliamentary behavior during this period, depressed the quality of debate, the right of members to be heard on subjects of vital interest to the country, and above all to give to those who are not friends of the modern Italian state the chance of asserting that those ranked under the banner of Socialism are a danger to the state and the individual.

But it will be a mistake to conclude that the noisy and intemperate parliamentary group calling themselves Socialists really represent the best men in that group or the sincere men in that party. Socialism as a narrow and inelastic political device is more valuable than other political devices, but Socialism as the representative of a movement for justice is an element that in the end must be wholesome to the state, in the Chamber and out of it.

Two amendments to the answer to the speech from the throne were moved and lost, one on unemployment, the other urging the passage of a divorce law. For this last, 123 deputies voted, a minority by no means small in a country where clericalism makes such claims to political interference. The action of the House was natural, as no doubt many deputies are uncertain as to the advisability of passing such a law at this time, and Signor Giolitti's speech tended to increase this feeling. Should it appear that the country demands it, such a law will be passed irrespective of the position of the Vatican on the subject.

The Hon. Tedesco presented the treasury report, and the document furnished matter for serious meditation. There were many figures in it, and some rhetoric, as well as a tone of optimism justified at least by the saving capacities of the Italian people and the excellent condition of Italian commerce. Some facts stand out more clearly than others in the report; one is that up to the present moment the Libyan war and its results have cost Italy £57,000,000.

It is but fair to say that in reckoning a Libyan budget the cost of colonial administration and establishment must be brought in as well as that of purely military operations. On the other hand, Italy will during the coming fiscal year, spend £15,000,000 more on public education, which is none too great an increase. The merchant marine has carried 2,200,000 more tons in cargoes and 100,000 more passengers, and in the fiscal year 1912-13, £166,000,000 have been invested in commercial companies, water power works have increased to the extent of 60,000 horsepower, and the iron and steel industry also shows a great increase.

The general average of business, in fact, has shown a healthy tendency to increase, a fact borne out in such details as the government tax on sugar. The savings institutions of the country, as well as those classes of investments in which the people would be likely to put a little of their capital, show a strong tendency on the part of national savings to increase. All these facts as put forward by the treasury are welcome, but a budget must talk of income as well as expense, and the treasury's statement is largely one of expenses.

The general feeling seems to be, however, that the treasury has made a good showing in view of the fact that settling day for the Libyan enterprise is not regarded with great relish by any of the parties. There are critics, of whom, however, that capable authority, the Hon. Luigi Luzzati, does not seem to be one, who think that too rosy a view has been taken of finances.

What is plain at least, is that the Italian people have made great sacrifices and borne heavy burdens patriotically and bravely. That many such sacrifices and burdens have been necessary cannot be denied, but whatever view Italian statesmen take of finances, the situation must be faced with wisdom and courage. One deputy said that the treasury told what the country owed but said not much how it should pay. This was a generalization, but it had its significance, as it intimated that either taxes must be increased to pay the capital of the debts, or that foreign loans must be negotiated, with the interest on which for the time being the taxpayer need only concern himself. Discussion was short, and Parliament is up until Feb. 3.

SCOTTISH OIL MEN TOLD OF ADVANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—On Dec. 25 notices were posted at all the Scottish oil works intimating an advance of wages to the oil workers. This is outside the claim which is at present being considered by a board of arbitration. The shale miners have also received an increase of 3d. per day.

As the result of this meeting the pro-

RECORD METHODS OF BRITISH PHONE SERVICE ATTACKED

Business Men of London Object to Clause Making It Impossible for User to Dispute Accuracy

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—One of the main grievances of business people in London with regard to the telephone service arises out of the clause in the contract which makes it impossible for a subscriber legally to dispute the accuracy of the official certificate of calls registered.

In a letter to the Times on the subject, Charles E. Musgrave, secretary to the London Chamber of Commerce, states that the point was specially emphasized by a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, which waited upon the postmaster-general in July last.

Faithful Begg, chairman of the council, drew the postmaster-general's attention specifically to what he termed the inequitable character of the contract, quoted Judge Lünley Smith, who had said that in signing the agreement the subscriber placed himself entirely in the hands of the postoffice, and submitted that, in what was a business matter, a subscriber should not be practically barred from any legal remedy.

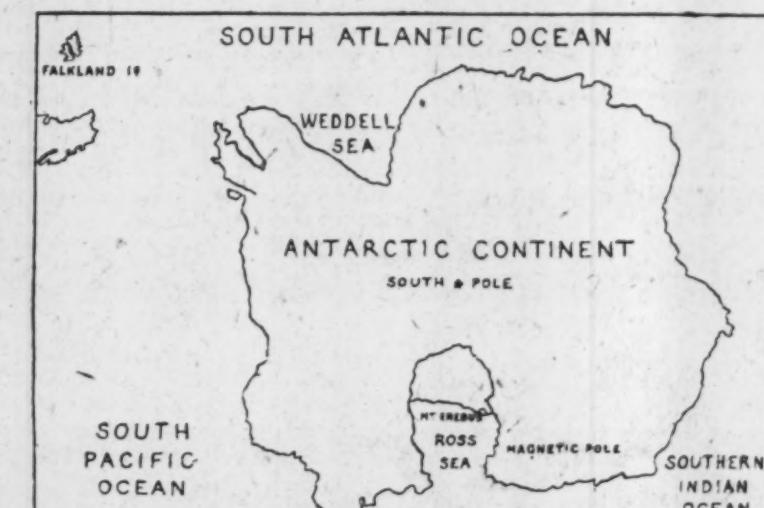
Apart from the subscribers' point of view it must inevitably, he said, relieve officials from the proper sense of responsibility which would be upon them if they knew the subscriber was not in a helpless position. The postoffice, he added, admitted that from time to time allowances had to be made for unaccountable inaccuracies, and he therefore urged that some concession should be made, that the department should not hold itself in any sense above the law.

In conclusion, Mr. Musgrave says that he understands the postmaster-general has under consideration methods of meeting the difficulty by the installation of registration meters at the subscribers' end of the line or in some other way.

NEW SECRETARY IN INDIA GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—It is officially announced that the secretary of state for India having sanctioned the creation of a new appointment of political secretary to the government of India, Lord Harding has selected J. B. Wood, C. L. E. of the political department to be the first incumbent of the new office. The political secretary will deal with all questions concerning the native states. Two more vacancies on the Imperial Legislative Council have been filled up, and the three further vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Duncan, Macpherson and Sandars will be filled up shortly.



Map of continent Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to traverse

NEW FRENCH POLITICAL PARTY TO BE TESTED IN MAY ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The new party that has been formed under the title of the "Fédération Républicaine" with Aristide Briand as leader has lately held a preliminary meeting at which some 105 senators and deputies were present.

It is to consist of men of moderate views from the left and is destined to be the official organization of the moderates of the Republican party, whose interests it will advance at the forthcoming general elections in May, 1914. The political situation in France today remains in principle the same although under a somewhat changed aspect.

The new regime developed and fought for by M. Poincaré is to be continued under the leadership of M. Briand, while the old regime which M. Clemenceau is seeking to enforce will be championed by M. Caillaux. The next elections will determine which of these is to predominate.

At the preliminary meeting M. Briand described the new organization as representative of propaganda and action, and independent of existing groups, an alliance in fact of republicans of moderate views to advance the principles for which they would stand at the forthcoming elections. A committee was formed with M. Briand at the head to draw up a constitution for the new organization, and it is expected that some 250 members of the two Chambers will join.

As the result of this meeting the pro-

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON PLANS FOR HIS POLAR TRIP

British Explorer to Have Two Ships in Antarctic Expedition, First of Which Is Expected to Leave Buenos Aires in October

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The news that Sir Ernest Shackleton has decided to undertake another expedition to the Antarctic, already dealt with in the Monitor cable despatches, has aroused widespread interest. In the matter of Polar exploration Great Britain has been somewhat eclipsed during recent years by the United States and Norway, represented by Peary and Amundsen respectively.

Should Sir Ernest Shackleton be successful in the coming expedition, and all those who have served under him would agree that no other man is more likely to be successful, he will not only add greatly to the present knowledge of the South Polar continent but will recover for Great Britain the position in this field of discovery that she occupied up to the year 1909.

A glance at the map published in this issue will reveal the magnitude of the task Sir Ernest Shackleton has set himself. He proposes to go right across the Antarctic continent from the Weddell sea to the Ross sea, a journey of 1700 statute miles. From the Weddell sea to the Pole the journey will be made over quite unknown territory and from the Pole to the Ross sea Sir Ernest hopes to travel by an entirely new route.

Two ships will take part in the expedition, one coming from New Zealand to land a party to meet the transcontinental party at some point between the Ross sea and the South Pole and the other supporting the expedition, of course, at the other side of the continent. This will be the greatest Polar journey ever attempted and its difficulty will be increased by the fact that as the explorers will not return from the Pole over the same route, but will go on to the other side of the continent, they will have no food depots to draw upon.

The amount of work done by the "Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition" as Sir Ernest Shackleton has called it, will depend on the amount of money forthcoming. The expedition, thanks to the generosity of a friend of the explorer, will certainly start, but it is hoped that the contributions from various parts of the British empire may make it possible to do a large amount of very important work.

One of the ships of the expedition will leave Buenos Aires early next October for the Antarctic and will endeavor to reach 78 degrees south latitude where



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

A good landing place was discovered by the German expedition. Early in November the shore party of six men intend to land and start across the continent immediately. Should conditions be unfavorable, however, and the ship not be able to reach the Weddell sea early enough, permanent winter quarters would be made and food depots would be laid out towards the Pole.

The transcontinental party would then start on their great journey in the following spring. They will set out with 120 dogs, two sledges driven by aeroplane propellers worked by aeroplane engines, and an "aeroplane taxi" which is designed not to sink into the surface. The explorers will take a wireless apparatus with them which will have a radius of about 500 miles and may prove of great value in enabling them to communicate with their base.

After reaching the Pole the party will endeavor to cross the Victoria chain of mountains if conditions are favorable, but if not they will go on to the Ross sea, possibly by the route Sir Ernest Shackleton himself followed in his last dash to the Pole. The second ship, which will leave New Zealand in November, will land a party at a prearranged base on the Ross sea and this party will push south as far as possible to meet the transcontinental party. If they do not get into touch with Shackleton and his men they will go back to the ship, which will then return to New Zealand. In the following year, however, she will go back to the Ross sea to relieve the explorers.

The first ship meantime will navigate round from winter quarters on the Graham land side as long as conditions are favorable, and will then return to South America. In the following season she will return to do more work and to pick up the shore party.

Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to complete the crossing of the South Polar continent in five months if all conditions are favorable, and in that case news would be heard of him about the middle of 1915. Should he have to winter in the Weddell sea the first news of him would arrive about the beginning of 1916. The work accomplished by the expedition will almost certainly be of great importance. It will determine whether the great plateau dips gradually from the Pole to the Weddell sea and whether the Victoria chain extends across the continent from the Pole and links up with the Andes.

Continuous magnetic observations will be taken across the continent and meteorological conditions will be carefully studied. The work done by the shore party will be of greater or less value according to the amount of funds Sir Ernest finds he has at his disposal, but will in any case be important. A trained geologist, biologist and physicist will accompany each ship and in the case of the Weddell sea ship they will be stationed at winter quarters. Another party of three may explore the unknown country east of the winter quarters and the ship, as stated, will trace out the coast line as far south as possible. Both ships will be equipped for dredging and

hydrographic work.

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

WEDDELL SEA

ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

SOUTH & POLE

ROSS SEA

MAGNETIC POLE

SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Australia.—The government statistician of South Australia is engaged in collecting the information necessary to enable him to issue his forecast of the season's cereal harvest. Forecasts published lately by the two leading Adelaide daily papers respectively placed the expected average return at 8.25 bushels and 8.91 bushels per acre.

These estimates approximate on the opinion formed in October by the government statistician, who, from preliminary reports received early in that month from all districts, felt justified in anticipating a general average of 8½ bushels. The probability is that the detailed reports will be as optimistic as those received earlier in the season.

NO SETTLEMENT IS REACHED IN LEEDS DISPUTE

Strike Which Appeared Coming to Close is Prolonged by Further Dissatisfaction

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, Eng.—The Leeds strike, which appeared to be coming to a close, has assumed a far more serious aspect owing to the failure to come to some settlement at the meeting of the employers and employees called to consider the situation.

A great deal of dissatisfaction was caused among the men owing to the fact that their representatives and those of the corporation did not hold their meetings in common, and that the sole means of communication was the sending of messages from one room to another.

In a statement sent to the employees by the city council it was declared that the men's wages had been taken into consideration, and that it had been found that the treatment accorded their workers by the Leeds Corporation was quite as generous, if not more so, than that of the municipalities of other cities. The city council was of the opinion that throughout the dispute it had maintained a fair and generous attitude in its treatment of its employees.

The men's answer was a rejection of the council's report. They complained that they were prevented from discussing in detail the claims put forward, and that the meeting had not taken the form of a round table conference. They also denied the accuracy of the figures quoted in the council's report.

As a result of the failure of the meeting to end the strike, the Leeds Corporation has begun to fill up the place of the strikers who have not applied for reinstatement. Large notices to that effect have been posted in the city, and advertisements of the posts to be filled have appeared in the press. Will Thorne, M. P., general secretary of the Gas Workers' Union, speaking at the Leeds town hall, instigated the strikers to the use of violent methods.

AUSTRIANS APPLY FOR SERVICE ON ALBANIA BORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—A telegram from Valona states that over 500 men from the districts of Valona, Erat and Elbasan have already applied for enrollment in the gendarmerie service for the southern frontier of Albania. In accordance with the request made by the provisional government, more than 200 additional volunteers will shortly arrive at Valona for this purpose from Northern Albania.

The new gendarmerie corps will, after the evacuation of the Southern Albanian frontier districts by the Greek troops, occupy the evacuated positions.

According to the Rome Tribune, the Triple Alliance will accept the British proposals for postponing the Greek evacuation until Jan. 20, but declares that at least 20,000 Epirots will then be ready to offer armed resistance to any attempt to enforce the commission's decision. The latest news from Yanina is to the effect that the most active preparations are being made to resist incorporation in Albania.

As was pointed out some months ago, volunteers are being enrolled, and large sums of money are being contributed by Epirots in the United States and elsewhere.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN GERMANY LAYS OUT ITS PROGRAM

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The policy to be pursued by the Socialist party during the beginning of the year has been decided at recent meetings of the central committee of the party. A statement of the policy has been published by the Vorwärts.

Among the items of the program figures the proclamation of a "Red Week" to be held from March 8 to 15. During this week special Socialist activity will take place throughout the country, and efforts will be made to increase the number of subscribers to the Socialist organ. Women's enfranchisement will form the subject of large mass meetings also to be held during "Red Week."

An important announcement has been made by the executive of the party with regard to the recent wholesale secession from the Prussian Protestant church. The Socialist party has been very generally mentioned as instigating, or at any rate conniving in this movement, and the manifesto of the party executive issued with the express intention of disavowing this impression, states distinctly that the secession agitation is entirely the affair of the committee known as "Confessions" and of the Free Thinkers Association, with both of which associations the Socialist party has no connection.

GEN. HERTZOG'S POLITICAL RISE IS BLAMED FOR INDIAN TROUBLE

Bombay Paper Says Mr. Gokhale Told Audience in October Situation Had Forced Premier Botha Into More Uncompromising Attitude Than He Desired

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—In a recent leading article, the Times of India deals with the present position of the India question in South Africa. If this question, the Bombay journal declares, were regarded, as far as possible, free from emotion, it would be seen that it naturally divides itself into two distinct parts, first, the immediate issue raised by the strikes and riots, and their repression, and, secondly, the general position of British Indians in South Africa.

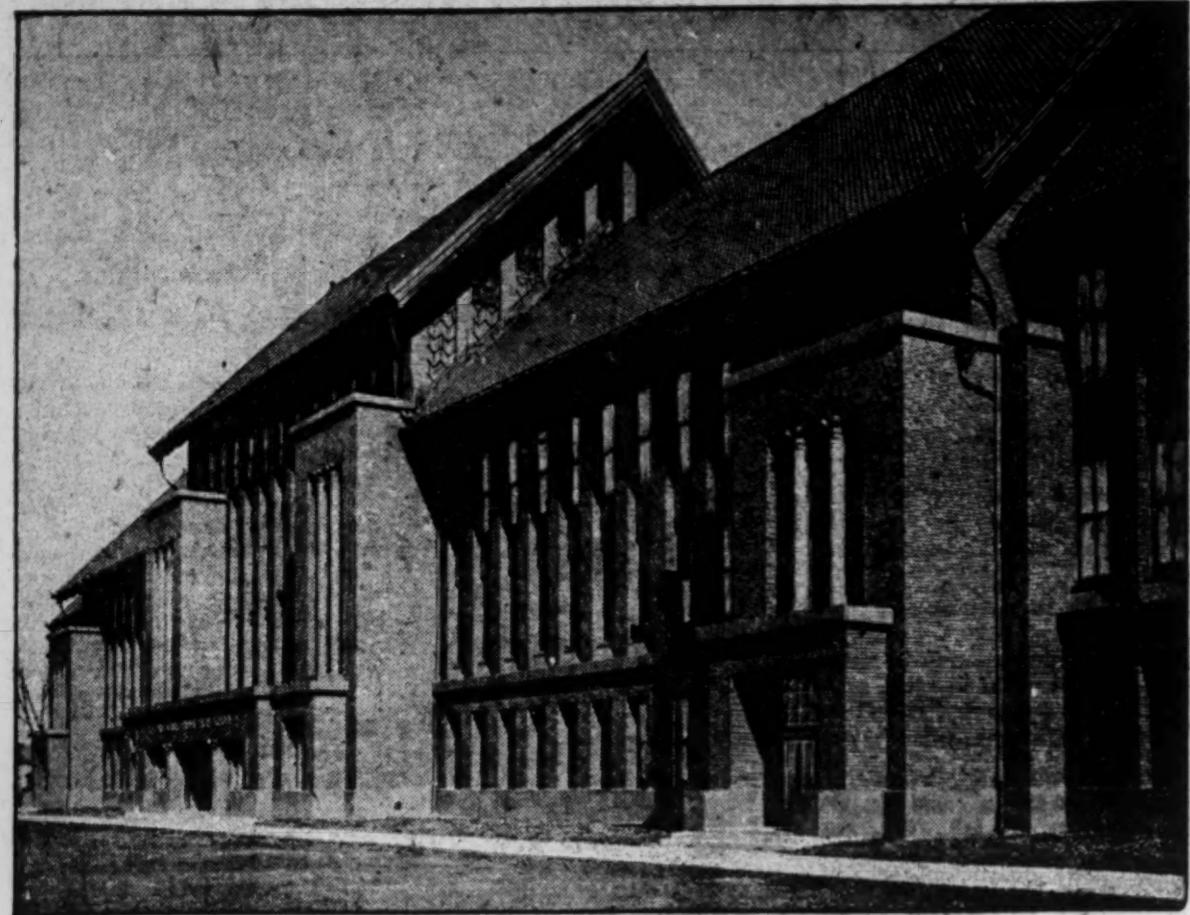
In regard to the first, there seems, the Times declares, to have been some confusion of thought as to the accompaniments of the passive resistance movement, and the strikes which followed.

The South African government took the most drastic steps to maintain order when the white laborers of the Rand struck, and no reasonable Indian, the Times insists, would claim for indentured labor a milder canon of public law than was enforced upon Indian labor in the Transvaal. But just here, it proceeds, the situation is complicated by a factor, common in such circumstances, namely, the allegation of illegality and ill treatment in the suppression of the disturbances.

There is no doubt that India has been moved by these stories as she has not been moved in the memory of this generation, and by India is meant all the people either dwelling or sojourning in the land. The only means, however, whereby such allegations can be sifted, is by the full and impartial inquiry for which Lord Hardinge pressed on behalf of India, and which has now been granted.

All these matters, however, the Times of India considers only temporary phases of the permanent question. If and when they are solved there will

CHICAGO, ILL., SCHOOL GETS A NEW WING



Exterior of Carl Schurz high school building presents unusual design

Quarter Million Dollar Addition Will Provide Second Gymnasium, Tank and More Class Rooms for Carl Schurz High

BUILDING NOW LARGE

CHICAGO—When a new wing is added to the Carl Schurz high school, for which undertaking a contract has been let, and for which the appropriation is \$250,000, this school will have more class rooms, a gymnasium exclusively for girls, a swimming pool and an extension of the foundry and wood working rooms. Carl Schurz high school, which is situated on Milwaukee and Waveland avenues and Addison street) in Irving park, was named after the patriot, orator, soldier, statesman and author, whose ideals are expressed by the following lines by him: "Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring men on the desert of waters, you will 'choose them as your guides, and following them you reach your destiny."

The ground dimensions are about seven and a half acres, 582 feet on Milwaukee avenue by 293 feet on Addison street, by 837 feet on Waveland avenue by 587 feet on an alley. The size of the present building is 345 feet by 172 feet, five stories in the center and three stories in the wings. The first story contains the assembly hall with a seating capacity of 800 persons, a gymnasium accommodating 48 pupils at one time, a foundry, forge room, wood working shops, physiological laboratory, class rooms, lecture room, principal's of-

ice, teachers' room, boiler room and engine room. The second story contains laboratories, a study room, library and class rooms. In the third story is the commercial department, which is the largest of its kind in the city, laboratories, household arts and class rooms.

The fourth story contains the drawing rooms and class rooms. The fifth story contains the lunch room, which is in charge of the Irving Park Woman's Club. There are two lunch periods, the fourth and part of the third-floor pupils going at 11:30 a. m., returning to class at noon; the remainder of the pupils going at 12:30 p. m., returning to class at 12:50 p. m. Thus part of the school

is at work while the others are at lunch. The accommodation at each lunch period is about 450 pupils. Well cooked and appetizing food is served at very moderate prices.

At first the city council appropriated for this structure \$500,000, but an additional appropriation of \$250,000 was made before the building was finished. An additional contract of \$3200 has been let for full equipment of the machine shop, which will enable the pupils to complete the third and fourth terms.

The enrollment this year was 1500 pupils. There are 10 four-year courses and eight two-year courses, and 243 classes daily in 119 subjects and grades.



Forge room at the school, where boys learn to put theory into practice

GLENDALE SCENES ARE SHOWN ON MANY FILMS

Backgrounds for Motion Pictures Shown Everywhere Found in Southern California Town That Has Great Beauty

FACTORY FOR MAKING

GLENDALE, Cal.—Affording outdoor work the year around, with fresh, native flowers for a background if desired,

laid in the South, a southern mansion can be found in an equal length of time. The old missions of southern California always furnish a romantic setting and these missions are copied in club buildings and private residences and can be used in any picture that deals with early Spanish scenes. If one needs a touch of winter a short journey to the top of Mt. Lowe, about three miles distant, will bring a real cold snap. If a desert waste is needed it is only a short journey to find all the sand, sage brush and cactus that is called for. Live oaks and eucalyptus trees and the palms and

two of these being large rooms set aside for the extra people. The same arrangement is carried out in the woman's department. The men's dressing rooms are on the east side of the stage, and the women's rooms about 100 feet on the west side in the office building.

There are three companies operating from this studio, each one taking a different branch.

One company confines its activities to Indian and western pictures; one handles the modern melodrama, and the other and largest company is kept busy, producing "special" pictures of any type the market may demand.

In the cast of these companies only experienced actors and actresses are employed, while the extra people are selected from a large army of ambitious young folks of Glendale and vicinity who aspire to histrio fame.

About 30 of the regularly em

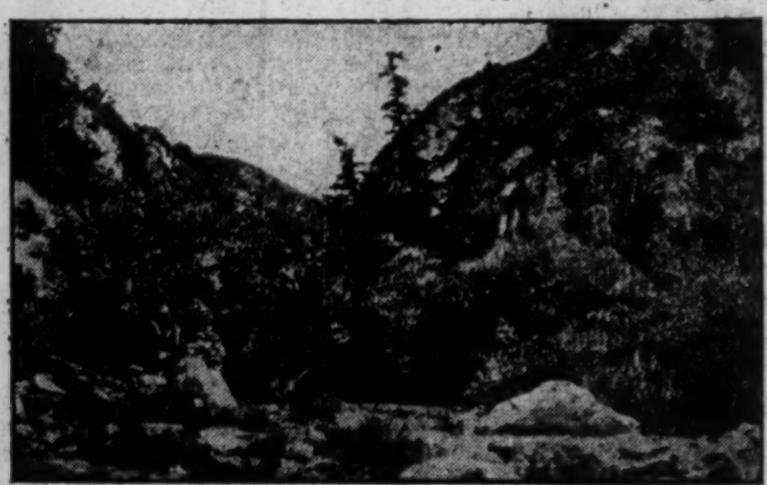
ployed actors have established their homes in Glendale, bringing a good source of income to local merchants.

This, however, is only a small item compared with the cost of operation, the bulk of which is spent in Glendale.

Last year but one company operated the entire year, the second one coming in on the last four months, and the expenses of the year were over \$150,000. This money was distributed in Glendale and Los Angeles, passing through the legal banks. There is no branch of business overlooked in the working out of these pictures. Lunches are furnished by the company and local grocers benefit thereby. In a recent picture where 800

peppers furnish the background of greenery.

Glendale is only one hour and a half by automobile from the Pacific ocean, so it is easy to reach if the scenario calls for a water setting. The studio is situated in a beautiful spot on the old Verdugo road, under the San Fernando range. The original California house is used as the office building; the main buildings are back from the road. One contains the scene docks and the main property room. From this is one large open air stage, 50 by 60 feet in size, which leads to a second stage 40 by 40 feet. From the smaller stage is a row of dressing rooms and costume room. In each building a room is set aside for properties and costumes. This division of property rooms arises from a desire of the company to expedite the work. The costumes for men are kept in a building with men's dressing rooms, of which there are seven;



Arroyo presenting unusual combination of rugged attractions

Glendale is the chosen home of one of America's large motion picture film manufacturers. The plant employs three companies of players, besides a band of Indians, and the scenes enacted in the sunlight of the balmy California climate are repeated again and again in every part of the land.

After trying nearly every corner of the world the management of this concern found southern California the most desirable base of operations. It was found desirable from several points of view. The scenery is picturesque, and can be adapted to fit usually a picture made in any country. The people here hail from all over the world, furnishing an endless variety of types. The architecture is varied like everything else. If a Swiss chalet is desired in a scene, a matter of a 10 minute ride will furnish any number from which to make a choice. If the scene of the picture is



Bee rock and Griffith park furnish interesting place

An electric clock system has been installed in the school, with a master clock in the principal's office, with a cylinder device having contact points by which the different study periods in each room are regulated. There are also between 60 and 70 telephones in the building. What is considered one of the most important features is the domestic-science department, which consists of a cooking room, needlework room, three-room-furnished flat in which the girls are taught the details of housekeeping, and sewing rooms, consisting of designing, cutting and fitting rooms, with nine sewing machines in operation, and the fancy work and millinery department. A rest room on the first floor is comfortably furnished.

Heating and ventilating are by the fan pressure system. The air is brought into the building, heated if necessary from zero to 100 degrees, requiring about 20 to 30 tons of coal per day, taking zero as a standard. The heat in each room is maintained at between 65 and 70 degrees, by an automatic system of heat regulation without diminishing or increasing the volume of air, which is said to be 30 cubic feet per minute per pupil. It is said to be impossible to heat the building without fresh air, and that the ventilation is perfect. The air is forced through heating coils into a large room from which air ducts carry the fresh air to every room in the building without a window being opened.

The grounds have been beautified with 3000 shrubs and trees at a cost of \$1300 during the past year, enabling some of the classes to enjoy their study period out of doors.

With the advice and assistance of members of the faculty the following named organizations have been formed: athletic association, consisting of baseball, basketball, football, indoor baseball, running track teams, boys glee club, chess and checker club, debating team, dramatic club, which gave two plays in 1911 and 1912 and from the proceeds presented the school with pictures to the value of \$100. A chorale society, which has given three annual concerts, a boys orchestra and the Girls Triangle Club, recently formed, which is making plans for beautifying the school grounds.

WEST INDIES CRUISE

Also PANAMA CANAL SOUTH AMERICA

Newest Steamer in the Trade

Triple Screw "LAURENTIC" 14,892 TONS

28 Days January 31 \$175 Upward

Other Cruises March 4 and April 4

16 to 28 Days \$145 to \$175 Up

White Star Line, 84 State St., Boston

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEWARK NEWS—By saying that much municipal advertising was waste, Mayor Hausinger opens a subject the News would have some hesitation in introducing itself, being, in one

way or another, an interested party. Much legal advertising, city and county, is now not alone excessive in quantity, but as well a fruitful field for graft, coercion, misrepresentation and favoritism. There are newspapers that exist only for municipal advertising.

People figure for themselves what sort of a fount of accurate information for the public such papers are. Then there are, naturally enough, politicians and papers which will bargain and threaten each other over it. There are instances where politicians use it to further the business enterprises of their friends.

Certain things should always have publicity. Advertising was prescribed to assure it. These are proposals for bids, contracts, certain surrogates and sheriffs' notices, ordinations and the like. Even for these the forms in many cases could be cut down and probably would be more generally read if they were. The mere announcement that such and such was to be done or had been done would be sufficient to attract the attention of those interested, and the details furnished by other and less costly means to those who have use for them. Obviously, if this advertising were less in amount, there would be less potential graft to go by favors and patronage and both public prints and public officials might be less biased. The whole question is one that the Legislature could profitably go into in its search for economic.

FARGO FORUM—One of the most important of the many minor improvements

made in business in the past 10 years is the development of the shop window as a medium of publicity.

Old fashioned merchants and manufacturers were content to label their windows with gilt signs. Later the windows were used to show samples of the goods sold, and today high salaried specialists in first class establishments devote a working day to arranging an attractive display in a single window. The only method of publicity superior to the shop window is the newspaper advertisement. The newspaper advertisement may be used as a supplement or as a substitute for the window display. It may be made as attractive, and it produces a more lasting impression. The newspaper is a store window that is taken to the home of every prospective customer. And it doesn't take a single piece of merchandise out of the stock on the shelves.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—A thorough survey of Milwaukee's public school system in all its departments now seems likely

to be made, and made upon the initiative, as should be the case, of the school board itself. The finance committee has unanimously reported in favor of setting aside \$10,000 for this purpose and as the board some months ago, by unanimous vote, put itself on record in favor of having a survey made, it is hardly to be expected that any of the members will refuse to provide the means for carrying the plan into effect.

Since the matter was first broached in the school board, the bureau of municipal research has made considerable progress toward reorganizing the city's business, and public-spirited citizens, at their own expense, have had a preliminary survey of city government made by experts. However, the school board still has opportunity to gain a position at or near the head, so far as achieving comprehensive results all along the line are concerned. To be ready and willing to do its share in the work of putting public business upon a sound and efficient basis is the least that anybody expects of the board.

RUSSIAN HILL TO BE IMPROVED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A plan for beautifying Russian hill and other slopes in San Francisco has been completed by Willis Polk & Co., architects. This plan deals with the Vallejo-street slope on the westerly face of the hill. Where a bluff stands there will be constructed a supporting wall, topped with a Balustrade and sloping toward the north and south. A roadway which will wind upward will thus be formed, and by the turn it will be possible to reduce the gradient on Vallejo street.

The main structure will be of reinforced concrete backed by earth fill to the street lines. Easier gradients will be secured for pedestrians by means of stairs placed at convenient locations.

WHITE STAR
"OLYMPIC"
68,350
Tons
Sails from New York
for London and Paris
Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE
Boston Queenstown Liverpool
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE
\$52.50 AND UP, according to steamer
CYMBIC, Feb. 5 ARAMIC, Feb. 26
"Sails from New York City.
Boston Azores Mediterranean
Canopic, Jan. 31, March 14

LEYLAND LINE
Boston—Liverpool (Direct)
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE (II) \$50
Canadian, Jan. 31; Bohemia, Feb. 14
Devonian, Feb. 21; Winifred, Feb. 28

WINTER CRUISES
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
LARGEST STEAMERS
in the Trade
CELTIC Jan. 24, noon Mar. 7
CANOPIC Jan. 31, 11 A.M. Mar. 14
ADRIATIC Feb. 21, noon
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON
Telephone Main 4930

SAIL From BOSTON
TO
Queenstown, Boulogne, Hamburg
Unlimited stop-over privileges to IRELAND for those bound for the Continent.

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PEACE MUST BE WITH JUSTICE, SAY MEXICANS

This Is Said to Be Reason Why Chihuahua and Morelos Thousands Continue to Enter Field, Though Many Are Lost

CAUSES ARE TOLD

EL PASO, Tex.—Morelos and Chihuahua are the two descriptive chapters of the yet unfinished story of Mexican revolution.

In other states only sporadic manifestations of disorder have moved the inhabitants. During the three years of activity Chihuahua and Morelos have not rested; their sacrifices have been immense, and still they do not give any sign of quitting the contest.

As to the aforementioned southern state its exertion can be guessed by the following sentence of a manifesto signed by General Robles endeavoring to compel the citizens to act against the Zapatistas: "Without your cooperation the state will march to its economical ruin and to the extinction of the race." Engineer Benjamin Argumedo estimates the loss in the northern state at 60,000, a number far exceeding the eighth part of its normal population. Did all these deliver themselves up for pleasure's sake? Are the Chihuahuans and Morelos braver than other Mexicans?

Gen. Caso Lopez, appointed commander-in-chief of Morelos under Madero, officially reported that there was no water anywhere in the state for the cavalry. He meant that there was no water available for the public without breaking down the fences of the haciendas. And in regard to the neighboring Mexican state, the Terrazas family alone owns over 40,000 square miles of land.

Does this mean anything? Is it possible to arrive to a right diagnosis of the trouble? To say that Chihuahua is in revolt for avenging Madero is to forget current history and to make a mistatement which deviates from the course of right reasoning. The men who are now in the field ostensibly to avenge Madero are the very ones who flocked around the Orozco banner to bring about the downfall of the constitutional government. So those actually responsible in part for the untimely end of the once revered leader are the ones who now are using his memory as an incentive to their valor and aspirations. What is happening to Orozco is likely to happen to the acclaimed victor if he does not take haste in healing the sufferings of the state by removing at least the immediate cause.

Six days before De la Barra vacated his high post an immense crowd heard the President-elect in front of the central balcony of the palace of the government of Chihuahua. Leaning on the veranda, the speaker pleaded for the acceptance of the new vice-presidential candidacy. The President was interrupted frequently with upcries. He seemed not to notice the opposition. The more the people objected to the orator the more bitter were his attacks against the people's candidate.

"Pino Suarez will cooperate with me," said he, "in order to establish democracy in Mexico and to make peace. Peace, peace, that is what the nation demands And justice," a strong voice added.

The protests seemed to have no end. Mr. Madero was little excited. He was waiting for his opportunity to proceed. The mob was increasing in fury His staff deliberated a few moments and decided to take him away, which they did, almost holding him in their arms.

Outside, the multitude was demanding the return of the President-elect. Then some delegations with their standards entered the hall, four speeches were made, exhortations recommending the man to behave correctly. The representative of the Club Benito Juarez, originator of the Madero nomination, expressed this thought: "If you forget your pledges the people who exalted you will abandon you" and Mr. Madero whispered: "I know it, I know it; no use repeating it."

In the Japan Magazine, two years after this incident, Prof. Ryutaro Nagai reviewing the injustices that his race has suffered, declares: "To cry 'Peace, peace,' without rendering us justice, is surely the hollowest of hypocrisy."

The poor fighters who are now falling on the Chihuahua plains and in the Morelos mountains, do not give all for the memory of the idolized leader Madero, but for the love of their children for whom they want peace with justice.

BROOKLINE PUPILS TO REPEAT PLAY

An original dramatization of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" will be presented for the third time by the pupils of the Pierce school, Brookline, tonight. The play was written and given for the first time a year ago in February, was repeated this year just previous to the school vacation and has met with such popular favor that a third performance is desired.

HARVARD TO GET DR. ATWOOD
CHICAGO—Dr. Wallace Walter Atwood has resigned as professor of geology at the University of Chicago to accept the professorship of physiology at Harvard in February.

SOMERVILLE WOMAN SUPERVISOR
WORCESTER, Mass.—Miss Bertha M. Rogers of Somerville was Wednesday appointed supervisor of apprentices at the Worcester state normal school.

LAW PURPOSES THAT HIGHWAYS BE KEPT CLEAR

Measure Introduced in Legislature Makes It Compulsory That Abutments on State Roads Be Kept Free From Vegetation

MANY BILLS OFFERED

Among the petitions filed in the House today was one by Joseph L. Millard, to require abutters on the highway in the commonwealth to remove weeds, briars, brush and wild shrubbery growing within bounds of the highway fronting such lands at least once between the first day of July and the 15th day of August in each year.

Other petitions follow:

By E. B. Penniman of North Adams, that the Hoosac Savings Bank be authorized to hold additional real estate. The total amount requested to be authorized is \$10,000.

By Schuyler F. Herron of Winchester, and Henry H. Piper of Somerville, to authorize any city or town to establish and maintain one or more dental dispensaries for school children, under the direction of the local school committees.

By Representative Carr of Hopkinton, petition and bill submitted last year for legislation to provide that the metropolitan water and sewerage board be authorized to construct and maintain a swimming pool in Ashland.

By Harold W. Orcutt of Boston, to require that warrants for meetings for city and state elections shall specify by name all officers to be voted for and shall state in full any proposed amendment to the constitution that is to be voted upon, also to provide that the polls must be kept open at least six hours.

By Waldo M. Oakman of Marshfield, for incorporation of the Marshfield Water Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

By John H. Cogswell of Lynn, to provide that the harbor and land commissioners be authorized to continue the dredging of an anchorage basin in Lynn harbor and may spend for this purpose not exceeding \$25,000.

By Representative Wall of Boston, to make it unlawful for contractors doing per centage work for the commonwealth to employ, except in the capacity of laborer, any person who is not a citizen of the commonwealth.

By Representative Davenport of Malden, for an investigation by the attorney-general of the matter of illegal monopolies to regulate the price of milk, eggs, butter and other articles of food in general use.

By Representative Doherty of Lynn, to provide that every street railway car be equipped with electric signal buttons within easy reach of the passengers.

By Representative Harrington of Fall River, to provide that park and reservation police shall have one day off in every 15.

By Representative Teague to extend the time limit for the levying of taxes to two years from Oct. 1 in the year of assessment.

TRANSFER PLANS FOR MEXICANS ARE NEARLY COMPLETE

PRESIDIO, Tex.—Plans for the transportation of 3352 Mexican federal soldiers and the 1367 women and children refugees to Ft. Scott at El Paso, where the soldiers will be held indefinitely by the United States, are being rushed and the march to Marfa, Tex., the nearest railroad point to Presidio, will be begun shortly. Four camps have been established at intervals along the route to Marfa, where the troops will entrain for El Paso. The women are the wives of the soldiers and will do the cooking.

When informed that the Mexican war department would request the return of the soldiers driven into the United States by the rebels at Ojinaga, Mex., Gen. Salvador Mercado said it was not their purpose to retreat to the United States for safety and then return to fight. Shortage of ammunition and the presence of over 1000 women and children in their number compelled their flight, he said.

The cost of the refugees to the United States government has been estimated to be \$1500 a day.

REBELS CAPTURE R. R. PAY CAR

VERACRUZ—Mexican rebels early today were in possession of the railway station at Oriental, west of here, on the Inter-Oceanic railway. They captured the pay car and obtained money, ammunition, military supplies, food, clothing and merchandise.

GUADALAJARA REBELS GOAL
NAVAJO, Sonora, Mex.—General C. V. Ranza is planning a concentrated movement against Guadalajara, capital of Jalisco and the second largest city in Mexico, it is announced at the Constitutionalists' headquarters. General Villa with move south, it is said.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING
Abbotts Woods Good
Ashmont playground Good
Billings field Very good
Birch Park Good
Charlestown playground Excellent
Commonwealth park Fair
Fairmount playground Good
Franklin field Very good
Gibson playground Rough
Neponsit Fair
New Brighton Fair
Randolph street Fair
Savin Hill Fair
Strandways Good
State pond Good
William Eustis playground Good
Wood Island Good
Orient Heights Good
Mystic Good

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PROGRESSIVES MAY UNITE ON LEGISLATION

(Continued from page one)
the present law limits the expenditures for other than personal expenses.

A bill to abolish party enrolment, which will provide for a single ballot containing the nominations of various political parties arranged in separate columns, with the further provision that the voter may mark in only one party column.

Yesterday's sessions of both branches were brief. Among questions considered by the Senate were: The adoption of an order for the payment of \$3050 for the mileage of members of the Senate; the introduction of a resolve to extend the time of the commission appointed to investigate the taxation of wild and forest lands in which to report to Jan. 26.

President Coolidge announced that he had placed Senator Boyer as third member of the committee on agriculture, second member of the committee on public service and third member of the committee on public institutions.

The House, under suspension of the rules, passed a resolution that Congress be requested to assign the building of proposed supply ship No. 1 to the Charlestown navy yard, the lowest estimate for construction having been submitted by this yard.

The report of the special commission appointed to investigate fatalities and loss of property by fire, the causes of fire, the improvements in means for their prevention and the fire hazard in the metropolitan district was taken from the files.

A report was submitted by the ways and means committee asking for an appropriation of \$103,662 to reimburse certain cities and towns for amounts to which they are entitled, for establishing tuberculosis hospitals during the period ending Nov. 30, 1913.

Additional petitions and bills filed in the Senate follow:

Senator Henry G. Wells of Haverhill

—To change the law as to the organization of mutual insurance companies.

Senator Williams of Dedham—To provide that the state library in the State House be used by Massachusetts citizens, and that its reading room and floor space in the proposed addition to the State House be enlarged at a cost of \$30,000; also to authorize the state board of education to establish 200 free scholarships in agricultural and vocational schools, appropriating \$30,000 annually therefor; also to make a court of masters in chancery; also on petition of Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge to provide that the industrial accident board shall regulate the compensation to injured employees.

Senator Brennan also on the petition of former Senator Stearns—That the industrial accident board shall regulate the compensation to injured employees of public service corporations.

Harold W. Orcutt of Boston—To make unpaid water rates liens on real estate and to provide for interest on the same.

M. A. Arnold of Everett—To provide a tax of 2 mills on a dollar annually upon all property for a common school fund.

John D. Ryan of Holyoke—That all license fees received on Sunday for theatrical entertainments shall be used for charitable purposes; that transmitters or mouth pieces on public telephones shall be equipped with sanitary devices.

Arthur H. Stock—For reimbursement for loss sustained by him through commitment.

Representative Cotter of Lynn—That the street railway fare between Lynn and Nahant shall not exceed five cents.

Henry E. Burr of Boston—Regulating garages in Boston.

Wendell Phillips Thore of Boston—Providing for noncontributory pensions, with a fund of \$100,000 appropriated by the commonwealth, and open to bequests and contributions.

Andrew Marshall—Enabling the gas and electric light commissioners to regulate the price or quality of gas or electricity furnished by private companies upon complaint of three or more customers after hearing.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COTTONS NOW RIVALS OF SILKS

Remarkable advance in summer fabrics

A story almost as astounding as some in the "Arabian Nights" might be written around the rise in importance and perfection of design of the cotton fabrics during the last two or three years. That they are now worthy rivals of the silk goods no one will deny. In design and coloring they are certainly the equal of any silk materials; there is quite as much variety in the weaves, and last but not least they are quite as expensive.

It wasn't so long ago that cotton fabrics were rather looked down upon. One spoke of the "little cotton frock" in terms perhaps of affection, but hardly of respect. The "little cotton frock" was a useful gown to wear in the morning and to informal events in the afternoon, but it was seldom seen after the electric lights were turned on. Today the cotton frock must be given careful consideration. Even the importers are recognizing its position in the wardrobe, and many of the leading ones, who have heretofore given their entire attention to silk and woolen fabrics, are now showing the latest cotton novelties.

There are still, of course, the simple little cotton frocks, fashioned from dimity, voile and cotton crepes of an inexpensive kind, to be worn in the morning, just as there are the trotteur dresses of silk, but there are also very chic and good-looking gowns fashioned from the novelty cotton fabrics which are as handsome as any silk gowns, and which can be worn to formal social functions both before and after the lights are lit. And these cotton frocks often cost more than the silk ones, for the novelty cotton goods are not by any means cheap materials.

Now is the time to buy these cottons if one desires a wide selection from which to make a choice. It was a fact that many of the prettiest and most effective designs were sold out early in the season last year and were not replaced later, so that the early shopper profited. And now is also the time to make up many of these little frocks.

It is true that the spring styles have not yet been decided upon, but no very radical changes are expected. The changes in the last two or three years have been changes in fabrics and coloring, rather than in style. And while there will be changes, of course, they will not be so radical that one will feel ashamed of the gowns she might fashion now. It is pretty well known at the present time that certain features will be continued and developed in the spring frocks, and that the changes will be along definite lines. For instance, there will be flounces and puffings, ruchings and shirrings, tunic and paniers, and various drapings.

The most popular cotton fabric is one with a crepe weave, says a New York Tribune writer. This vogue for crepe weaves holds in regard to silk and woolen materials quite as much as in connection with the cottons. The plain crepe is lost sight of in the mass of fancy crepes of every description. The crepes in the very fine weaves are dyed in the yarn, not in the piece, as formerly, and are woven on the hand looms of France. By this process it is possible to get the exquisite shot or glace effects which are apparently the leading novelty in the lightweight cottons. There are numerous plays introduced by a broken ladder effect, by em-

MARCEL WAVE LIKE HORSE SHOE

Other new styles of coiffure

The marcel wave is now put into the hair in a horse-shoe shape. This is done by parting the hair in front only two or three inches back from the forehead. The first wave starts one side of this part and completely encircles it, ending on the other side of the part opposite to where it began. The rest of the hair is waved parallel to this curve. This is just right for the new coiffure. The hair on top can be puffed up just a little at the back, so that the hair dressing seems to be gently inclined upward on top.

This style of hairdressing is finished at the back either by the casque coiffure, which is a soft waved strand that goes over the knotted hair ends and conceals them, or the hair ends may be twisted into a low soft knot at the nape of the neck with brilliant pins thrust into the coil.

A few short "scolding locks" about the face, lightly curled, always take away from the severity of this fashion, and oval shaped faces can now permit themselves the addition of the Josephine curls that drop over the ears. For those who cannot stand the simplicity of this coiffure a long strand of hair is wound about the head, crown fashion, with woven knot in it just where it is most becoming to the peculiar shape of each person's head. Whatever is lacking in the head contour may be made up by the placing of the soft bunches of hair.

Transformations are now so well known that a recent daring introduction of blue, pink or orange hair to match a fancy or fanciful costume was not received with the exclamations it would once have called forth. It is not likely to become a general fashion, however, any more than the powdered hair—it is becoming to so few. Where white tresses are really charming and permissible is when an evening gown is worn of the style culled from the days when powdered wigs were the fashion.

A French coiffeur has launched a new style of waving hair. No ends are visi-

broidery and by jacquard figures. One of the dressiest crepes shows a large dot in artificial silk, while others display a bordered pattern in handsome Chinese embroidery.

The bordered goods are very easy to manipulate this season, when flounces of all kinds are acceptable to the mode of the hour. Some of the most effective are developed in the heavy white embroidery of the Chinese on a pale pastel tinted background of cotton crepe. A gown of this kind requires practically no other decoration. Two or three of the borders may be arranged as flounces. If the wearer is stout, the skirt will be more becoming if the flounces are broken in front and in the back by a straight panel. The waist is sure to be on the kimono order, with the surplus draping in the front, and the girdle should strike the color note. The Roman stripe silks are very popular for this reason.

HOME HELPS

To keep bread and butter moist when cut, place it in a cool place and cover with a table napkin that has been wrung out in cold water and many hours after it will be as moist as when fresh cut.—Chicago Journal.

To wash Persian rugs or carpets, take cold water and plain soap and scrub with small scrubbing brush; use plenty of soap and wipe in the direction of the pile with a clean cloth as you go along. The rugs will come out perfectly fresh and new.

To keep brass like new, rub over a little furniture cream and polish it with a soft duster; by so doing the lacquer is retained and the articles do not become tarnished.

COOKING BASKET

A basket for paper bag cooking overcomes a common objection to cooking with paper bags, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. With this basket the difficulty of removing the cooked food from the oven without the bag bursting and spilling the juices of the food is removed. Special bags come fitted to the basket, which also has a lid and can be placed on the table if desired.

KITCHEN FITNESS AND BEAUTY

Simple laws with which work must be in harmony.

It has taken many years, and in some places it may take many more, to teach the economics of women's labor in the home, and the value in dollars and cents of considering her resources, writes Helen Louise Johnson in the Woman's World.

There is no question but that a definite study should be made of the conditions under which the work of any household is carried on, in order to improve these in every possible way. The kitchen should be looked upon as a workshop where thought should be applied to see where time and effort may be saved. Most of us would like to begin with a new workshop made to fit our needs. This being wholly out of the question, how may the old one be rearranged?

The selection of utensils and kitchen furnishings should be made from the viewpoint of your own needs. There are places even considered warm in some portions of this country where refrigerators are not required; there are others where they are indispensable. If your family is small, and you daily cook small portions of everything, it means waste of fuel, time and material to select roasting and saucers, which may be required once or twice a year or when company comes.

There are general artistic rules which apply to the selection of kitchen furnishings just as much as to other things in the household. To be truly beautiful, all articles should be in good shape, should disclose their purpose, and be appropriate for such use. Milk pitchers with twisted handles difficult to keep clean and with noses out of which the liquid will not pour without spilling, are not labor-saving devices, nor even beautiful.

Fidelity depends upon shape, size and enduring quality. Color is a secondary consideration, all right in its place, but other things should come first. There is no one material which is alone ideal for the making of utensils. Different materials should be selected for different uses. Both food and utensils are made up of chemical compounds, which means that the utensils are necessarily somewhat affected by the materials cooked in them. Strong acids affect aluminum, and strong alkalies act upon enamel, and if you do not know these things your utensils must suffer by the use to which you submit them.

The qualifications of good utensils are smoothness, ability to withstand high temperatures without cracking or becoming rough, imperviousness to the absorption of grease or odors, and inability to impart flavor to articles cooked in the utensils. Most cooks would require a fifth in this day of manufactured ware, in that they want utensils light. When we consider the large families for which the women of the nineteenth century cooked at fireplaces, in which the only utensils were heavy iron or copper pots and pans, we need not wonder at the traditions of drudgery with which in this day we have to contend.

The new straw hats have small bowl crowns and tiny brims, but their decorations are not so tiny. One small red English straw hat, with a small brim hugging the crown, has outside of the brim a wide upstanding ruffe of black lace, from the top of which falls a fringe of black feather fronds. At one side a fanciful slender feather ornament rises to an unusual height. A blue straw hat, the crown of blue satin crossed melon shape by straw braids, was trimmed with a big fan of black wired lace placed at each side of the back and pointing forward. Another brimless hat of yellow straw had an overbinding of peacock velvet and two green quills of unusual length posed at the back, like aeroplane wings. The advantages of both are many.

TINY FESTOONS A PRETTY FINISH

A beautiful finish for a scalloped edging is the buttonhole festoon, with picots. These little buttonholes, added to a scallop, give an appearance not unlike the finish of the lovely Hedebo-work, says the Detroit Free Press.

To make festoons, carry a thread from one scallop to the next, then back again. Over these two threads, in close buttonhole stitch to the center, then form the picot, which is made by taking a small loop back into the buttonhole; cover this little loop with close buttonhole stitches and continue to fill the festoon with the close buttonhole stitches.

The work must be closely and evenly done, or the edge will not have the clean cut look so essential to its beauty. The buttonhole scallops should be well padded before working, for the raised scallops make the delicate festoon work more noticeable.

A luncheon set, decorated with an edging of this sort and a monogram, would be very handsome.

LEATHER HANGER

A small piece of leather sewed firmly on overcoats makes a hanger that will practically outwear the coat, says the New York Sun. The leather should have the surface side turned to prevent the collar from soiling.

WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR GOWN

Practical directions that will help you

The best thing I know for the beginner in dressmaking to undertake is the one-piece dress—a house dress, for example, with a skirt and an unlined waist, writes Annette Wilson in the Woman's World. A shirt waist calls for certain traditional details of finish.

A fitted lining, sometimes as the starting point for the beginner, is, in fact, quite worthy the skill of an experienced dressmaker. In the house dress the fundamental principles of draping and fitting are presented in their simplest forms.

Select the pattern you prefer, open it, and identify each piece, and learn the

FROCK OF FLOWERED CHALLIS

Front closing and drapery at one side



Flowered challis are wonderfully charming and dainty this season, showing the prettiest possible coloring. They make ideal frocks for young girls, and this one shows the fashionable front closing and drapery at one side of the front. The same model would be pretty made up in a simple silk, in hemstitch cloth, in one of the new wool crepes or in any similar material, and, if the skirt is made plain instead of draped, as shown in the small view, it becomes available for washable fabrics.

Since midwinter is the season for making these last, that hint will be of value. Girls almost uniformly are wearing frocks made with open necks and rolling collars, but the stock collar can be substituted if it proves to be more becoming.

Everything with a crepe finish is essentially fashionable. Either crepe de chine or wool crepe in a pretty shade of rose or blue would be most attractive made in this way, with the collar and sleeve frills of white muslin, a belt of matching suede and just a little tie of black.

The skirt is cut in three pieces. If more drapery is liked, both fronts can be cut full, and, if preferred, the sleeves can be cut to three quarter length.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yards.

The pattern of the dress (7637) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

CINNAMON CAKE

One half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 eggs, 3 teaspoonsful cinnamon, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder, 1/2 cup flour. This is nice made in layers with jelly between or any other desired filling or baked in a solid cake.

PEACH CAKE

One pint flour, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonsful sugar, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 level tablespoonsful butter, 1 cup milk. Mix flour, butter, salt, sugar and baking powder all well together; beat egg well in a cup and fill cup with milk; pour in the above and beat well; pour into a well-greased pan; stick halves of peaches all over dough; fill the peach with sugar and bake in a quick oven. Serve with cream.

NUT BREAD

Two eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 scant cups sweet milk, 1 cup chopped nuts, 4 heaping teaspoonsful baking powder, 4 cups flour. Beat egg and sugar, then add milk, nuts and flour; beat well, pour in well-greased pan, let stand for one half hour and bake 45 minutes.

CHERRY PUDDING

One half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoonful baking powder and 1 cup flour. Put 2 spoonfuls of batter in cup, then 2 or 3 tablespoonsfuls of cherries (having all the juice drained off); then cover cherries with more batter, place cups in a steamer and steam until done (about one hour). This will make six large cups.

Sauce—One cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter; mix well, then take 1 tablespoonful flour and mix with a little cold water. Add one pint of boiling water to the flour and water, then add to sugar and butter and cook. Flavor with vanilla, or if liked in place of vanilla, add 1/2 cup of maple syrup. (This is very nice.)

CARROT PUDDING

One and one half cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup beef suet chopped fine, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 cup raw potatoes chopped fine, 1 cup raw carrots chopped fine, 1 teaspoon soda. Steam three hours.

Sauce—One half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch, 1 egg. Beat all well and pour enough boiling water on to make a sauce like cream.

DUMPLINGS THAT NEVER FAIL

Two cups of flour, 2 teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt and 1 cup of sweet milk. Stir and drop in small spoonfuls into plenty of water, in which meat is boiling. Boil with cover off for 15 minutes, then put cover on and boil 10 minutes longer. These are very fine with either beef or chicken.

NOODLES

Take 2 eggs, beat them well, 2 tablespoonsful cold water, 1 teaspoonful of salt and flour, enough to make rather stiff dough. Roll rather thin and let dry an hour or more. Roll up and cut in fine shreds, drop in boiling broth and boil for 30 minutes. These are nice for either chicken or beef.

WORTH KNOWING

To remove coco and chocolate stains from table linen soak over night in cold water, then pour boiling water through the stains from a good height.

Always let the cold water run from the faucet a few moments in the morning, or after it has stood in the pipes, as it is often impure from the sediment in them.

Bread crumbs, to be used in dishes, will be better seasoned if turned into a dish with a little melted butter, then add seasonings and mix well.

Clean currants by rubbing well in flour, then wash and dry them and they will be ready for use.—Janesville Gazette.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Largest Variety



"GILT EDGE." The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil, Blacking and Polish. "ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look like new. "BABY ELITE" size 10c. "DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. "CHIC" "SHEEN" water-proof paste polish for all kinds of black shoes and suede. "BUCK & NUBUCK" footware. Any color. "RUSET" shoe polish for all kinds of black shoes. Contains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather. Large tin boxes, 10c. Boxes open with a key. "RUSET" same size and price.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.



ALL that a dainty confection can be—perfect in blend, delicate and delicious—the finest, fluffiest creams, firm and "snappy," coated with a specially prepared, high grade Morse Style Milk Chocolate.

ONLY IN RED BOXES
A. G. MORSE CO., ORIGINATORS, CHICAGO

Real Comfort for the Housekeeper

LUXOR Reversible House Dress

SLIPS ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT

Can be worn either high or low neck. Adjustable at waist without alteration. Either of the TWO FRONTS can be worn outside.

A practical Kimono, Neglige, Slip-on Cover-all Apron, House, Street or Bungalow Dress all in one Garment.

Ask your dealer for it by name. If not sold by him, send his name, your size, material and color wanted, and we will fill your order. Price \$1.65. Dark ground colors: navy, drift blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white. Also plain drift blue. Light ground colors in white and black, white and blue and white and pink.

Chamoy, plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price, \$1.65. Ginghams, striped blue and gray; checks in blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price, \$1.75. Fancy figured Crepe in light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly

Japan-United States Amity Extolled

Speakers at Tremont Temple Meeting Also Lay Special Stress on Boston's Close Relations With Island Nation—Late Consul and Curator of Museum Honored

Amity between Japan and the United States and particularly the relations between that country and America.

Professor Morse said that the Japanese were civilized when our ancestors were barbarians in the woods of northern Germany, and civilized in courtesy and manners in contrast to savage individualism. There is today not a hoodlum, not a bandit in Japan, he said.

Professor Anesaki pointed out the relations which had existed between Boston and Japan since 1807, when a Japanese came here to be trained and went back to Japan a great educator to combine the Christian with the Samurai and give the Japanese their first impulse towards moral education. Boston and Bostonians were accredited as having saved Japanese art from becoming neglected.

Professor Anesaki pointed out that in political activities Japan's hope for the future lay in the possibility of harmonizing a continuous monarchy with a wise democracy.

Dr. Eliot gave an account of his observations of ancestor worship in both China and Japan. The speaker finally called attention to many similarities between American and Japanese customs.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN ACTIVITY IN WESTERN END OF STATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—That Springfield is to be the center of suffrage activity of western Massachusetts during the coming year, which is to be marked by a strenuous campaign to put the suffrage amendment through the Legislature, is the statement of Mrs. Henry W. Pinkham of Boston, chairman of the organization committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, who is in town for the meeting of the state board of directors today.

Massachusetts is to take its place

STATE FRUIT MEN HEAR SHORT TALKS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Short lectures on spraying, orchard fertilizers, peach growing, bees for the orchardist and fruit farming experiences is the program of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association annual convention here today and tomorrow. Much time is given to discussions and the trade exhibit assembled on the lower floor of the new municipal building.

STATE UNIVERSITY HELPS CITIZENS

Illinois Institution in Midwinter Has Special Short Courses for Adults in Farming, Housekeeping, Road Building, Ceramics

CLASSES MUCH VALUED

URBANA, Ill.—Mature workers, well taught in the school of experience, now are given opportunity to perfect their knowledge by means of courses of study at the University of Illinois, and many have taken advantage of this means to solve questions that baffled them.

The step was taken in the belief that the time has arrived when a university must do more than to train young men and women in the formative period, and

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

GLADNESS

If a "trouble" comes our way,
Let's forget it;
If we beckon it to stay,
We'll regret it;

There's a sun above will shine
With a radiance divine;

Straight into your heart and mine
If we'll let it.

In a world so fair and bright,
It is folly

To be gloomy and invite
Melancholy;

Let us joyfully pursue
Each glad task we find to do

With a purpose warn and true,
And be jolly.

AT THE TOP

"Wimbledon tells me that he is now devoting his time to high finance. What's his special line?"

"Selling stock in an aeroplane company."

HIGH COST LIVING

"I notice that our landlady has ceased

to give us more of those fine preserves

and is offering us dried plums, stewed instead."

"Yes: I presume she has found that

she must 'prune' her expenses."

FUTILITY

In all we undertake, should go

Sound purpose and good sense to

gether;

It's useless tickling, don't you know,

A turtle's back with a chicken feather.

CONCORD WOMAN AIDS GIRLS' CLUB

CONCORD, N. H.—In the will of the late Miss Mary C. Eastman of this city prolated Wednesday she gives to the Girls' Friendly Club of Concord, which she founded, her country home and \$15,000 in cash; to the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, \$10,000; to other local institutions a total of \$9000 and to Brown University \$1000, to be added to a fund founded by her father, Samuel C. Eastman, '37.

Arguments on the government's re-

quest to amend its dissolution suit

against the United Shoe Machinery Com-

pany are to be heard in the distric-

court Feb. 3. The government seeks to

charge that the monopoly extended only

to the machinery used in bottoming

shoes, and to leases.

Instruction given, the demonstra-

tions made and the machinery exhibited

will prove of value also to contrac-

tors, contractors' foremen, and to high-

way commissioners and others inter-

ested in road improvement.

It is not expected that the product

of the short course will be experienced,

efficient road engineers, but it is be-

lieved that even experienced civil en-

gineers who have not made a specialty

of road engineering may receive valuable

It is also believed that men with-

experience in general engineering or

in road work may receive valuable

points concerning road and bridge con-

struction, and may also acquire some

first-hand knowledge of road materials

and machinery.

Instruction in agriculture proper is

not the only kind given in this short

course. A course is offered this year in

forge and carpentry which will be given

in the wood and forge shops in the de-

partment of mechanical engineering.

A feature of this short course is the

increasing number of large land owners

who are paying the expenses of such

of their tenants as will attend.

The school for housekeepers is always

one of the most enthusiastically at-

tended of all the courses offered.

The work given is regarded as effective and

is invited to bring at least one 10-car

exhibit, which is to remain the property

of the exhibitor; no cash premiums to

be awarded, but the superior samples

will be indicated by ribbons. In order

to make the competition fairer the state

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Trusts to Get Chance to Reorganize

President Believed to Favor Plan to Give Big Concerns Two Years in Which to Rearrange Affairs to Conform With Law

DETAILS ARE TOLD

WASHINGTON—On high authority it may be said that the administration trust program will provide for a definite term during which the corporations which come within the meaning of the law must rearrange their affairs.

The term favored by the President is two years. This means that if a corporation finds itself in conflict with the new law it will have two years within which to work out a scheme of reorganization.

This idea of a definite limit is the President's and it is understood that he will refer to it in his forthcoming trust address to Congress.

President Wilson has taken into his confidence on the subject of antitrust reform the Democratic members of the Senate committee on interstate commerce and a sub-committee of the House judiciary committee. With these committees, which will be in charge of antitrust legislation, the President spent several hours Wednesday reading his forthcoming message and pointing out the general lines along which he believes trust legislation should be framed. From the conference the following program was assured:

Prohibition of interlocking directorates in banks, trust companies and allied industrial corporations.

Elimination of uncertainty as to what constitutes a restraint of trade under the Sherman law through specific definition of monopolies and trusts, so that there can be no "reasonable" restraint of trade.

The removal of all possibility of "immunity baths" for offending corporations or individuals.

Establishment of an interstate trade commission which would take over the bureau of corporations, serve as an auxiliary to the courts and department of justice, and act as a bureau of information to which the business world could direct inquiries, but which would have no power of granting immunity or of regulation.

Provision in every case for penalties based on individual report and by personal guilt.

The conferences were devoted largely to generalities. Details were left to the committees themselves to work out in cooperation with the President, the department of justice and the department of commerce. The President impressed on the conferees his desire that the task be approached in a friendly rather than a hostile attitude toward the business world.

Attitude Is Approved

Although senators and members of the House would not discuss the details of the message, there was a general expression of approval of its contents.

Expressions came from Chairman Newlands and members of the Senate interstate commerce committee. Some of them said the President's ideas struck at the root of existing evils, urging legislation that would not be destructive, but tend rather to uphold business.

Wednesday's proceedings made it certain that the bills already prepared by the trust subcommittee of the House judiciary committee would be altered primarily to provide for an interstate trade commission.

Concerning the proposed commission, the opinion was expressed by several senators and representatives that it would be created, but with limited powers.

There are pending several bills providing for such a commission. All would provide for a non-partisan board to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. The present idea is that a board of this kind, while serving as an arm to the courts, also should be an aid to the department of justice and in no manner conflict with the jurisdiction of that department.

One feature of a trade commission being considered concerns the means of carrying out a decree of the courts against a corporation for violation of the laws. Some members have proposed that the court entering a decree at its discretion refer it to the commission with instructions to take evidence and report to the court as to the method of dissolution or reorganization that the commission might consider best fitted to carry out the decree. The commission also

would inquire into the reorganization after it is in effect and report to the court its judgment as to whether the reorganization harmonized with the decree.

The President will not permit the creation of a price establishing bureau, neither will he favor granting the proposed industrial commission authority to say whether a trust is a good or bad one.

Democratic leaders today were urging that the administration's bills be put through at once by invoking the caucus rule, instead of following the President's plan of soliciting support of Progressive Republicans.

Hearings on bills designed to afford greater safety in railroad travel were resumed today before the House subcommittee appointed to draft such measures. Discussion centered on the "steel car" bill, which would require abandonment of the wooden equipment on passenger trains.

Business to Be Hastened

Adjournment of Congress by June 1 is the goal fixed upon by House Democratic leaders. Representative Oscar Underwood stated today. He told conference between himself, Speaker Clark, Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee and other leaders at which it was agreed to expedite all business.

Mr. Underwood declared that the appropriation bills and the two administration measures regulating trusts and providing rural credits would take little time in the House. If the Senate acts upon them promptly, Mr. Underwood predicted Congress can adjourn by June 1. He said all members desire to return home for the congressional and direct senatorial election campaigns.

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE PLEAD FOR RESERVE BANK

WASHINGTON—The federal reserve system organization committee held its second day's hearing in Washington today. Baltimore and Washington, rivals for a federal reserve bank, made their arguments Wednesday before the committee.

Washington bankers emphasized the point that a reserve bank here would come under the direct supervision of the federal reserve board, which is to have its offices in the capital. The Baltimore spokesman presented that city as the natural trade center for much of the eastern seaboard south of Philadelphia.

Walde Newcomer of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore outlined a district of which he thought Baltimore should be the financial center. It includes sections of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, sections of Alabama and the District of Columbia. He opposed a large reserve district in the East with New York as its center.

ACTION SOON ON WILLIAMS' NAME

WASHINGTON—John Skelton Williams' record was shown to be clear, according to the statement of Chairman Owen and several other members of the banking and currency committee of the Senate, after another long hearing today on the nomination of Mr. Williams, now assistant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency. Senate action on the nomination is expected soon.

Mr. Williams told the committee Wednesday of his connection with the deposit of government funds in the Munsey Trust Company in Washington recently when that institution took over the United States Trust Company to prevent the failure of the latter. Opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Williams has been based chiefly upon his connection with this incident.

114 NEW ENGLAND BANKS ACCEPT ACT

WASHINGTON—The treasury department has announced that 1626 national banks, including banks in every state, thus far accepted the provisions of the federal reserve act.

There are 114 in New England, 435 in the eastern, 286 in the southern, 522 in the middle, 185 in the western and 84 in the Pacific states.

COMMERCE INQUIRY HEARS OF COAL PROFIT RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON—That some mining companies' profits do not equal the royalties they pay and that a dealer's profit cannot exceed 25 cents a ton unless he has unusual ability, were points of prominence in the testimony heard Wednesday by the interstate commerce commission, which resumed its inquiry into the anthracite industry with reference to rates and practices existing among the railroads and coal companies, suspended temporarily last November.

The testimony related largely to business as conducted by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Central Railway Company of New Jersey, and the Susquehanna Coal Company, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds a controlling interest.

Witnesses testified that mining companies affiliated with the Pennsylvania railroad and with the Northern Central railway, which is operated by the Pennsylvania, were unable to pay the royal-

PLAN TO BUILD BRIDGE ON DAM IS INVESTIGATED

Committee From the House of Representatives Is Studying the Proposition to Use Keokuk Embankment as a Viaduct

RATES CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—Judge Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, has been spending several days at Keokuk, Ia., accompanied by several other members of the committee, looking into the merits of the bill which would provide for a bridge to be laid across the top of the Keokuk power dam. A similar bill was before Congress a year ago and was reported unfavorably. Since then the campaign has been renewed, and so several members of the committee have been in Keokuk investigating.

Involved in the question of whether the dam shall also be used as a bridge is the other and more important question of general federal waterpower policy, which seems likely to be brought up.

Such men as Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois insist that the government should control the rates charged consumers of hydro-electric power generated by companies securing government grants, and Mr. Rainey has a resolution before the committee on rules providing for an investigation of the company which has built the Keokuk dam, claiming that its charges are not fair to the public. He says that the government should have inserted in the franchise of the Keokuk company a provision giving the government the right to fix charges, and that there should be such a provision in all future franchises of that kind.

The members of the House committee who have been to Keokuk recently will return to Congress knowing whether the top of the dam should be used as a bridge, and will therefore be able to decide if the pending bill should be reported favorably, but they will not know anything about the merits of the points made by Representative Rainey. These will come up in committee, when the bridge bill is up for consideration, and later on the floor of the House.

What Congress is to do with the desire of Mr. Rainey for an investigation of the Keokuk company will depend, to a considerable degree upon the attitude of President Wilson, who, so far as known, has not yet expressed an opinion on the problem. The case will be laid before him soon, and then it will be known probably whether the rules committee will report the Rainey investigation resolution to the House for passage.

In some form or other the general question of conservation is to be brought before Congress by the President, presumably in a special address. Nothing is thus far known, however, concerning the position which he will take, excepting as that position may have been outlined in a more or less definite fashion, in the annual report of Secretary Lane of the interior department. The President's announcement of policy will of course be followed by an attempt to secure legislation, and then it will be the gentlemen who stand with Representative Rainey will expect to have an opportunity to present their case, provided they should not be given an opportunity now.

PERRY MEMORIAL FUND PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Senators Lodge and Weeks Wednesday received General Miles and others of a committee to erect a peace memorial to Perry. Contributions are asked for the memorial from different states.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. D. H. Currie, signal corps, headquarters southern department, to Texas City, before April 1, to relieve Capt. H. Rubottom.

Medical corps board: Maj. T. S. Bratton, Capt. W. P. Banta, to meet Jan. 19 at Ft. McPherson, Ga., to exam. applicants in medical corps.

Col. J. T. Thompson, ordnance department, to the Springfield armory, Mass., business.

Col. R. M. Blatchford, infantry, eleventh to twelfth infantry.

First Lieut. S. L. Pike, infantry, military prison, to Texas City for duty on Brig.-Gen. T. F. Davis' staff.

Second Lieuts. N. W. Peek, thirteenth infantry, and H. Polk, eighth cavalry, Letterman hospital, San Francisco, to A. & N. hospital, Hot Springs, for observation.

Leaves: Capt. A. C. Voris, signal corps, 10 days; First Lieut. W. F. Sharp, second field artillery, three months; Capt. O. P. Townsend, Porto Rico, infantry, four days.

Navy Orders

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden, detached the Colorado, to the Charleston.

Lieut. R. V. Lowe, detached naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.; to the Birmingham as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Bradford Barnette, detached the Maine, to the Massachusetts.

IDEA OF CONTROL ROUSES ALASKAN BILL OPPONENTS

Senate Debate on Measure to Provide Railroads for Territory Seems to Hinge on Government Ownership Plan

SPREAD IS FORESEEN

WASHINGTON—For the first time since the beginning of the Senate debate on the bill to provide for government construction and operation of railroads in Alaska, there was voiced Wednesday the objection which is the basis of all the serious opposition to the bill. Senator John Sharp Williams said that if the government were to build and operate railroads in Alaska there would be no telling where such activities would end. He strongly opposed the bill on principle, claiming that it was not a proper function of government to engage in undertakings which might properly be the work of individuals or associations of individuals.

This is the kernel of the Alaskan railroad situation in Congress. Men who desire to have the territory developed, and who for years have been its staunch friends, and are so today, question the advisability of having the government enter upon a scheme of railroad construction and operation there. They believe that the success of such an experiment in Alaska would invite a similar experiment in the United States proper, and to this they object, for reasons of public policy.

Friends of the bill assert, and cite many facts by way of proof, that, unless the government builds the Alaskan railroads, they will never be built. The territory has been waiting for development for years. Private capital, they say, cannot be induced to go there and invest in the construction of railroads, because of the uncertainty of satisfactory returns. The government must construct and afterwards operate these roads, or they will not be constructed and operated.

If Alaska, therefore, is to answer the demands of the country for coal, for larger supplies of gold, and is to make its important contribution to the solution of the great economic and industrial problems of the day, including the cost of living, it will be necessary for the government to build and operate sufficient railway mileage to permit the resources of the territory to be developed and shipped at low cost to market.

Under present conditions, with more coal than any other portion of the globe. Alaska imports all the coal used by its inhabitants. This fact is merely typical of the general backward state of development there, say advocates of the pending bill, and emphasizes the demand for the enactment of the legislation and operation.

If the bill were to be placed on its own merits, without this important complication, it is believed there would be practically no opposition to it, for every body who is at all informed knows that development of all kinds is being halted in Alaska because of the inadequacy of the means of communication. There are a few railroads there, but they lead in most cases from tidewater to some special industry, and have not been built primarily for the benefit of the territory.

Perhaps all members of the two houses of Congress favor development of the territory, but it is evident that a good many of them do not favor government construction and operation of Alaskan railroads. How many of these opposing votes there are cannot be known at this time; it is the belief of friends of the pending bill that they will be able, with the cordial support of the administration, to put it through both houses in a short time. This may be the case.

It is apparent, however, that there will be strong opposition in both Senate and House, and that the debate as a whole, even though the bill should pass, will amount to a very important contribution to the literature of government ownership of public utilities.

Senator John Sharp Williams stated in his speech. He said that some persons had asked him whether he was a conservative or a progressive in politics, and that he had replied that he might be either, neither or both, depending upon the point of view. He was enough of an old style Jefferson Democrat, however, to be a conservative on the question of having the government take up projects which can be successfully undertaken by individuals.

The trouble with government construction and operation of railroads in Alaska, he went on to say, would be that nobody could tell where it would end. It would be one thing if it could

be confined to Alaska, but obviously that would be out of the question, he believed. He held that the less functioning done by the government the better for everybody. History was replete, he noted, with illustrations of governments which had fallen by reason of topheaviness, by reason of undertaking to do the work belonging properly to individuals.

In such governments in time, he said, the number of civil employees became a resistless political power. The handicap of such a condition is being felt even now in the United States, and no senator, Mr. Williams remarked, could resist demands coming from the united body of civil service employees. At present that body is demanding civil pensions, and in time the demand will probably be granted. If so, it will not be more than a dozen years thereafter before the total of the civil pension list will equal the amount now being paid annually for the survivors of the war between the states.

The building and operation of railways by the government would add tremendously to the number of civil employees, and to that extent, in the opinion of Mr. Williams, be a real menace to United States institutions. Mr. Williams would not have the government build and operate railways in Alaska except as pressing military or naval need should arise. He would, however, provide in a liberal way for wagon roads, and believed that in this manner all proper demands would be met.

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If Alaska, therefore, is to answer the demands of the country for coal, for larger supplies of gold, and is to make its important contribution to the solution of the great economic and industrial problems of the day, including the cost of living, it will be necessary for the government to build and operate sufficient railway mileage to permit the resources of the territory to be developed and shipped at low cost to market.

Under present conditions, with more coal than any other portion of the globe. Alaska imports all the coal used by its inhabitants. This fact is merely typical of the general backward state of development there, say advocates of the pending bill, and emphasizes the demand for the enactment of the legislation and operation.

If the bill were to be placed on its own merits, without this important complication, it is believed there would be practically no opposition to it, for every body who is at all informed knows that development of all kinds is being halted in Alaska because of the inadequacy of the means of communication. There are a few railroads there, but they lead in most cases from tidewater to some special industry, and have not been built primarily for the benefit of the territory.

Perhaps all members of the two houses of Congress favor development of the territory, but it is evident that a good many of them do not favor government construction and operation of Alaskan railroads. How many of these opposing votes there are cannot be known at this time; it is the belief of friends of the pending bill that they will be able, with the cordial support of the administration, to put it through both houses in a short time. This may be the case.

It is apparent, however, that there will be strong opposition in both Senate and House, and that the debate as a whole, even though the bill should pass, will amount to a very important contribution to the literature of government ownership of public utilities.

Senator John Sharp Williams stated in his speech. He said that some persons had asked him whether he was a conservative or a progressive in politics, and that he had replied that he might be either, neither or both, depending upon the point of view. He was enough of an old style Jefferson Democrat, however, to be a conservative on the question of having the government take up projects which can be successfully undertaken by individuals.

The trouble with government construction and operation of railroads in Alaska, he went on to say, would be that nobody could tell where it would end. It would be one thing if it could

be confined to Alaska, but obviously that would be out of the question, he believed. He held that the less functioning done by the government the better for everybody. History was replete, he noted, with illustrations of governments which had fallen by reason of topheaviness, by reason of undertaking to do the work belonging properly to individuals.

In such governments in time, he said, the number of civil employees became a resistless political power. The handicap of such a condition is being felt even now in the United States, and no senator, Mr. Williams remarked, could resist demands coming from the united body of civil service employees. At present that body is demanding civil pensions, and in time the demand will probably be granted. If so, it will not be more than a dozen years thereafter before the total of the civil pension list will equal the amount now being paid annually for the survivors of the war between the states.

The building and operation of railways by the government would add tremendously to the number of civil employees, and to that extent, in the opinion of Mr. Williams, be a real menace to United States institutions. Mr. Williams would not have the government build and operate railways in Alaska except as pressing military or naval need should arise. He would, however, provide in a liberal way for wagon roads, and believed that in this manner all proper demands would be met.

Friends of

Mr. Hagan Seeks Council Vote Recount

(Continued from page one)

eancy which this occurs is being sought by many aspirants. Senator William F. Hickey of South Boston has announced himself a candidate for the office and says he is beginning active campaigning immediately. Senator Hickey in his second term in the upper House of Legislature was one of the supporters of the mayor-elect. He served three years as city councilman and four years in the lower house.

Mr. Curley is quoted as holding under consideration the sale of the Public Garden to reduce the public debt. It is said he estimates from sale of other properties in the district that the Public Garden would bring about \$10,000,000. In addition he is said to be considering the sale of the old probate building facing on Tremont street near School street, for which he thinks he could get \$250,000. Also he is to call on the Chamber of Commerce to cooperate with interests which might by reasonable inducements be brought to Boston from outlying points.

Councilman James M. Watson will oppose Councilman Daniel J. McDonald for the presidency of the city council. Few think that Councilman Watson will continue after the first ballot, but will join to make Councilman McDonald's election unanimous.

Councilman McDonald is the only member of the original council who has not served as president. It was offered to him some years ago, but for business reasons he was obliged to refuse.

Another phase of the incoming administration's patronage is the filling of many of the most important and highest paid positions in city government. Some of the most important of these are, commissioner of public works, building commissioner, city collector, corporation counsel, park commissioner, two street commissioners and city treasurer. It is said that at one time or other Mr. Curley has mentioned most of these as having incurred his disfavor and subject to immediate removal on his taking office. Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett's resignation is expected any time, although some believe he will force the issue with the incoming mayor. Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke is also expecting to be supplanted.

One of the subjects still open to political contention is the selection of a chairman for the Democratic city committee. It was thought that Patrick J. Brady, chairman of the ward 23 committee, would succeed Joseph A. Maynard, now surveyor of the port, but the successful leaders are opposed to Mr. Brady as a friend of Mayor Fitzgerald and a supporter of Thomas J. Kenny.

Mayor Fitzgerald's plans for the immediate future are several weeks' vacation in Florida, when he will return and will enter into some commercial enterprise.

C. H. MOYER AND MINE FEDERATION LEADERS INDICTED

Houghton Grand Jury Finds Bills Against Men in Charge of Michigan Copper Strike

HOUGHTON, Mich.—President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and 38 other officials of that organization today were indicted on bills charging conspiracy, three counts, by the Houghton county grand jury, which for several weeks has been investigating acts of lawlessness in connection with the copper miners' strike.

WASHINGTON—Senator Ashurst's resolution for congressional investigation of the Calumet strike was referred Wednesday to the Senate education and labor committee for consideration before being submitted to the Senate for its final action. The Taunton, Mass., Socialist Club asks a congressional investigation of the Michigan copper country labor trouble, in a resolution introduced today by Senator Weeks.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL HANDLES \$350,000,000 WITHOUT AN ERROR

WASHINGTON—The record of George W. Evans, disbursing officer of the department of the interior, in handling \$350,000,000 of the government's money during a period of 35 years without a debit or credit error of so much as one cent is believed to be unequalled in federal service.

Skilled accountants have just completed checking up Mr. Evans' work.

CHICAGO ROADS PLAN TO ELECTRIFY

CHICAGO—Forty railroads entering Chicago are planning a cooperative system of electric power for both passenger and freight transportation within the city and the industrial zone surrounding it. This report was made to a council committee that met today to consider a smoke abatement ordinance.

Representatives of the roads declared that the plan would entail an expenditure nearly equal to the cost of the Panama canal.

PEABODY BOARD ORGANIZES

PEABODY, Mass.—The Republican town committee has organized with Horace P. Farnham chairman, Louis P. Osborne secretary, Moses E. Johnson treasurer.

U. S. INSURANCE REGULATION WOULD SAVE MONEY IT IS SAID

WASHINGTON—A joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Andrew J. Peters, and which soon may be introduced in the Senate by Senator John W. Weeks, provides for amending the constitution so that "Congress shall have power to regulate the business or commerce of insurance throughout the United States and its territories and possessions."

The resolution was introduced at the request of Samuel Davis of Boston, who has made a special study of the subject for many years, and has followed the course of suits in the federal courts to the final decisions of the supreme court, declaring that insurance is not interstate commerce and therefore cannot be regulated by the federal government in that classification.

Mr. Davis claims, and shows indorsement of insurance men in the country over, that state supervision of insurance involves a direct loss of \$1,000,000 a month, which is paid by the policy holders. Duplication of work, lack of uniformity in laws and variation in methods brings additional expense to the insurance companies, he says, with the result that insurance men uniformly desire national instead of state supervision and regulation.

Through a period of years test cases

have been brought up to the supreme court in an effort to get a decision holding the business of insurance to be interstate commerce, but on more than one occasion the court held the reverse to be the case. Paul vs. Virginia in 1868 is the historic case cited as the first decision of the supreme court making this point. More recently a case instituted in Deer Lodge county, Montana, and finally argued before the supreme court by Prof. Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, was decided in the same way, holding the business not to be interstate commerce.

Convinced that this point had been settled, the insurance men began to turn their efforts toward an amendment to the constitution specifically delegating to Congress this right, and to this end the insurance companies contemplate establishing a bureau to conduct the campaign.

At a meeting of insurance men in New York recently Prof. William H. Taft expressed his opinion that federal supervision could not be obtained because of the supreme court's rulings, but its desirability is accepted and the proposal to amend the constitution is generally indorsed. Some difficulty is anticipated in securing it, but it is thought that the anticipated saving of \$1,000,000 a month will have the necessary weight to get it through.

REPORT OF L ARBITRATORS IS POSTPONED

Freshmen and Sophomore Class Representatives Selected Under New Examination Plan

Appointments to Simmons College class committees for consideration of misconduct at examinations under the new plan were made public today. They are for the freshmen, Gladys Donnelly and Ada Bauer and for the sophomores, Jean Manson and Emily Webb.

Under the new arrangement an instructor will be present part of the time to answer questions and to preserve order. Such freedom of conversation and movement may be allowed as will not be detrimental to the general order of the class.

A vote will be taken in any course at the request of an instructor or of any student. There will be no obligation to report misconduct to the committee, but students in exempted courses are bound to use means in their powers to insure the honorable conduct of the class, and may report the matter to the committee.

BOSTON SCHOOLS ARE CHOSEN FOR MURAL PAINTINGS

Walls of Prince and Brighton High Institutions to Be Decorated by Normal Art Pupils

Prince school and the Brighton high school have been selected for the wall decoration to be designed and painted by the students of the Massachusetts Normal Art school. The selection is made by Theodore Dilliway, supervisor of drawing in the Boston public schools and Richard Andrews, instructor of composition at the Normal Art school.

It is thought that about \$1000 will be necessary to complete the work. Principal Ripley will ask the Prince Perkins Parents Association to help raise it, the hall of the Prince school is considered singularly suitable for the decoration. It is 80 feet long and 25 feet high and contains large spaces bare of decoration of any sort. The subject of the frieze which is thought to be the most effective form of decoration for that hall, will be left for Principal Ripley to select.

It has been recommended that the frieze be symbolic of the liberal arts.

Pictures of incidents illustrating the moral virtues have also been mentioned as suitable. The design will contain children's figures as well as adults and the aim will be to keep the design within the understanding of the child.

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MONTCLAIR'S ART MUSEUM IS READY FOR ITS OPENING VIEW



Building with galleries for paintings, sculpture and music

Represents Gift of Collection of Paintings From William T. Evans and \$50,000 for Building From Mrs. Henry Lang

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Opening of the Montclair art gallery and museum is set for today. A reception to members and artists who are exhibiting will take place this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, to be followed on Friday evening at 8 o'clock by one for the public. Next Saturday and for one week following the museum will be open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening. During the second and last week of the loan exhibition the hours will be for the morning and afternoon only; Saturday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock and Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

About four years ago William T. Evans of Montclair, an art collector, expressed his willingness to give to the town of Montclair a valuable collection of paintings by American artists if he could be assured that the town would properly house the collection and that steps would be taken making this the nucleus of a picture gallery for Montclair. This offer of Mr. Evans was given publicity and resulted in Mrs. Henry Lang, a resident of Montclair, offering to contribute \$50,000 for a building that would be suitable to the purpose.

An association then was formed, called the Montclair Art Association, which immediately accepted both Mr. Evans and Mrs. Lang's gifts to the town of Montclair, which are not a memorial in any sense. The association has grown in membership to about 300 men and women in the town and vicinity.

Four men contributed each \$2500 towards the purchase of the Benedict home at the corner of Bloomfield and South Mountain avenues, the land running down to St. Luke's place, a block from the Central school. A little more than a year ago the work of building was begun. The architect, Albert R. Ross of New York, has given much thought to the peculiar conditions and worked out a building that is said to meet all requirements.

The exterior style is an adaptation of the Greek period and is built of marble, brick and terra cotta. The roof is trimmed with copper. There are two marble panels on each wing of the building, which are to have inscriptions of the names of noted artists, sculptors and musicians. The interior is of fire-proof construction. The floors have broad marble borders. There are three galleries. The north gallery is for the exhibition of paintings; the south gallery is for music and the center gallery is for sculpture. Much attention was given to the heating plant and to ventilation. The walls are to have mural paintings, also two panels, one in each wing, gifts of local artists.

In addition to the collection of paintings presented by Mr. Evans and other

art objects contributed for permanent exhibition, there will be a loan exhibition comprising the works of about 60 artists residing in Montclair, Glen Ridge, Caldwell, Orange, Nutley and other towns in this vicinity. This loan exhibition is unusual because each artist exhibits three of his own paintings which he selects, the art committee accepting his selection.

There will be exhibited permanently a beautiful marble figure and pedestal, "The Crown for the Victor," given by Mrs. Lang. It is the work of William Couper, a former resident of Montclair. A collection of American Indian relics, including war implements, household utensils and basketry, and known as the Rand collection is given by Mrs. Lang. There will be 54 paintings as a permanent exhibit. Another gift presented by Mr. Evans, the work of Herman Atkins MacNeil, is the beautiful bronze statue, the "Sun Test," which rests on a large boulder on the lawn.

A feature of the building is the entrance for the school children, who can conveniently enter thereby from the Central school without attracting unusual attention, for the plans of the association contemplated that the building and collections should be used in cooperation with the public schools for purposes of instruction in art and the history of civilization by means of lectures, copying and the like.

Mrs. Helen Kent Taylor, a former teacher in the Montclair public schools, is curator of the museum. Miss Taylor is a member of the National Arts and Crafts Society. Officers of the Montclair Art Association are: William T. Evans, president; Elliot Marshall and Mrs. R. N. Dodd, vice-presidents; Frank H. Presby, secretary; Henry Lang, treasurer. The cost of the building is \$62,500.

BEAUMONT COMMERCE BOARD ENLARGING CITY'S ACTIVITIES

Influence Felt in Securing Deep Water From Gulf and Assisting Citizens to Guide Municipality's General Development

BIG SHIPS COMING SOON

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Establishment of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce in 1901 found here a lumber town surrounded by many yellow pine sawmills, with not a few within the city's borders; a market point for the great Texas rice belt, with three rice mills; also an oil town, the greatest gusher ever uncovered up to that time having just been brought in.

The Chamber of Commerce came about of necessity, the need for a central organization through which the citizenship could guide and direct the course

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RAISES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line, 20c; measure 16 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times per line, 18c; 3 or more times, per line, 20c; measure 18 lines to the inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, or Chicago Office, Suites 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

OFFICES TO LET

MODERN OFFICES

To Rent at
360 Commonwealth Ave.

Next to corner of Massachusetts Ave.

Laboratories, elevator, vacuum cleaning, indirect lighting, compressed air, battleship linoleum floors, with heat and janitor service.

Send for descriptive booklet or apply on premises.

Fred L. Hewitt
TRUSTEE
18 Tremont St., Boston

FINANCIAL

WILL TRADE \$40,000 in dividend paying stock in well-known \$500,000 Illinois Corporation, having offices in Chicago, for an interest in a live business, where present owner wants the assistance of a man who has had large experience in business affairs; prefer to locate in small town, EDWIN L. BENSON, Room 629, 108 So. LaSalle bldg., Chicago.

LAND—FLORIDA

80 ACRES in Florida on the Gulf—Fish, oysters, clams, all kinds of sea food at your door; orange and grape fruit grove to be had; Will exchange H. N. NICHOLS, 3125 Michigan ave., Chicago.

RESORTS—FLORIDA

DE LAND, Fla.—Beautiful, progressive, ideal winter resort; fine all year round town. Information and descriptive literature from Business League De Land, Fla.

LAWYERS

BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON ATTORNEYS AT LAW
204 Piper Building, Baltimore, Md.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS FILMS enlarged, hand-colored platinum. H. H. STUDIOS, 246 Adelaide ave., Providence, R. I.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING

JOHN A. COLLICOTT—Second hand dynamos and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 108 Oliver st., Boston.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

250 VARIETIES
QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP
81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

HOTELS

PLAZA HOTEL—Pure food, meals of quality, clean rooms, prices moderate. O. M. LEWIS, prop.

AUTOMOBILES

FORD CARS
E. V. KIRBY, Agent, URBANA, ILL.

SHOES

THE Store of Quality. The Old Reliable Store that stands for quality and honest treatment. KELLEY'S SHOE STORE.

SHOE SHINING PARLORS

SHOE SHINING PARLOR—Ladies' special dept.; clothes cleaned and pressed. GREEN & CHAPMAN, 65-67 Neil st., Champaign.

BUSY BEE, Directly opposite Walker Opera House; shoes cleaned and polished 5c; special chairs for ladies.

DENTISTS

W. H. KARCHER
DENTIST
First National Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

INFORMATION BUREAU

INFORMATION Bureau, baggage checked free; public rest room. Taylor and Walnut, Chamber of Commerce, Champaign, Ill.

NEWSDEALERS

CHICAGO PAPER, magazines, candy and sodas at the HUNT NEWS STAND, 36 North Neil st., Champaign, Ill.

LAUNDRIES

CHAMPAIGN STEAM LAUNDRY
FOR GOOD WORK.
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

PIANOS

CHICKERING & SONS and other piano
EGGLESTON'S MUSIC STORE
Champaign, Ill.

CLOTHIERS

STERN BROS.
CLOTHIERS
MAIN STREET CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

GARAGES

HERRICK AND STOLTEY
GARAGE
Champaign, Ill.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

STYLE AND COMFORT in the Gossard Corset; a perfect fit guaranteed. MISS E. M. SHEPPARD, Cohen Bldg., Urbana.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS

may send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 400, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

ness at Los Angeles, Cal.; H. G. Spaulding, now at the head of a commercial organization at Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. A. Arnold, now the head of the Texas commercial secretaries' organization; Alexander Heber, long with the Manufacturers' Record, and T. W. Larkin, the present incumbent. Mr. Larkin came to Beaumont from Denison, Tex., Jan. 1, 1909, and during his tenure has come the culmination of many of the earlier efforts, while many activities have been initiated, and many accomplishments for the good of the city and surrounding country have been achieved. The bond issue for deep water has been passed and the work nearly completed; drainage surveys of the county have been made; soil surveys have been conducted; instruction in agriculture taken direct to the farmer has been inaugurated; a factory fund plan has been put under way, and city improvements that have made Beaumont attractive. Several factories have been located and the commercial importance of the city materially increased.

The city is located on the Neches river, about 50 miles from the terminals of the deep sea traffic, and the Chamber of Commerce organized a campaign which resulted in a \$500,000 bond issue, to which the government added a like amount, and there is now approaching completion, through canal and river improvement, a waterway that will permit the largest vessels plying the gulf of Mexico to come directly to Beaumont's docks and find there a landlocked "inland harbor," expected to be the largest and best on the gulf coast.

There is a possibility of more than 100 miles of wharfage at a minimum cost and nearly as much more at an expense that is small as compared with the cost of terminal facilities elsewhere.

While this was being accomplished the other activities were being pressed and Beaumont was growing bigger and better, was fostering a sectional fair, conducting trade excursions, concentrating the lumber, rice and oil industries and lending encouragement and advice to many good works.

During its existence the Chamber of Commerce has had five secretaries, David Woodhead, now in the lumber busi-

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.

REAL ESTATE

We Are Sole Agents for
H. L. Solomon Co.
LIMA, OHIO

Who Sell Corn Farms
that produce as much corn as the best Illinois Farms. Farms that produce clover, oats and alfalfa equally as good as corn.

We sell these farms from \$10 to \$25 an acre, depending upon the farm agent in the Maumee Valley. Prices range from \$100 to \$175 per acre. Get our catalogue while in the city.

Frank D. Harris
Office, N. Neil St., opposite Beardstown Hotel
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

\$500 BUYS

A LARGE LOT

suitable for a cozy cottage within one mile of the heart of the business district of Champaign. F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, 204 Neil St., Champaign.

G. OLDHAM—For real bargains in Twin City, Champaign in Urbana District vacant lots in new additions, try my houses for sale and rent; choice farm lands for sale and exchange in Illinois. We carry a full line of chicken supplies such as feeders, wire, round, etc. Call and see us on site or write me line of work that you want in sheet metal. Factory, 202-204 N. First St., Champaign, Ill.

BOOKBINDING

TWIN CITY, BINGHAM AND BLANK BOOK CO.—Second floor Price Est. bldg. Call on us for expert work; special ruling; rebinding; made to order fraternity books; loose leaf ledger outfit, etc.; all work guaranteed and delivered when promised.

HOTELS

CHOCOLATE, tomato bouillon, doughnut; "Dainty Lunch" at SCOTT'S; home made candies. Scott's sodas; 2 doors north of Lyric.

CAFETERIAS AND RESTAURANTS

ZEKE AND DYKE'S
CAFETERIA
FOR GOOD MEALS.
606 S. Sixth Street, CHAMPAIGN.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CANTON CAFFES
HONG JOY, Prop.
Over 40 Main St., Champaign, Ill.

EAT AT DEENEEN'S North American restaurant; lunch at all hours. 55 Market st., north of new Interurban station.

QUICK SERVICE—First class meals at PICKEL'S CAFE—Harry Pickell, prop.
32 N. Neil st., Champaign, Ill.

MARTIN'S RESTAURANT—Opposite

L. dent, open day and night. Champaign, Ill.

TAILORS

LAWDER
EXCLUSIVE TAILORING
West Church Street, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

CLOTHIERS

STERN BROS.
CLOTHIERS
MAIN STREET CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

GARAGES

HERRICK AND STOLTEY
GARAGE
Champaign, Ill.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

STYLE AND COMFORT in the Gossard Corset; a perfect fit guaranteed. MISS E. M. SHEPPARD, Cohen Bldg., Urbana.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS

may send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 400, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISING

DRY GOODS

The Alvin Store
No. 200 and 202 Market Street, Cincinnati.

Give the Valuable
Surety Coupons

A bookful of Surety Coupons (500)

is redeemable for \$2.50 in merchandise

of your selection, whether the merchandise is sold at regular prices or "Special Sale" prices. Ask for them when making purchases.

CINCINNATI

Business firms, to reach Monitor readers

in their city, will send their adver-

tisements to the local Monitor commit-

tee, 1608 First National Bank building.

WATER SUPPLY
OFFERED TO CITY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Chatsworth reservoir, intended to conserve a supply of irrigating water for the western and southwestern sections of the San Fernando valley, was offered recently to the city at a price to be fixed by a board of arbitration, says the Tribune.

Attorneys representing the heirs of the Porter estate, owners of the land around Chatsworth, made the offer to the water board. These large landowners also favor annexation to Los Angeles as a preliminary to getting a supply of aqueduct water. The municipal annexation commission and the members

of the water board received the pro-

position and this assurance with great

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND PRINTER wanted. We have permanent position in a modern, pleasant office, with good pay and opportunities for advancement. Address: Mrs. E. POSSELT, 60 Sherman st., Medford, Mass. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT—Young man desired.

ATTENDANT—Refined, educated male.

ATTENDANT—Young man desired.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AN UP-TO-DATE shoe parlor wants an experienced woman to do shoe fitting according to most approved methods; the address is 101 N. HALL 42 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 17

ATTENDANT—French, willing and obliging, between 28 and 35; take charge of boy to and girl; 6; able to mend and sew; address 101 N. HALL, 42 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 21

A YOUNG GIRL, as housemaid and to assist with two children, ages 5 and 7 years; with W. F. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J. 17

BUTLER (22), useful, refined, reliable, long experience; care parlor floor; willing; excellent references. MELIK SOUKIAS, 110 Lexington av., New York city. 19

COOK—Steel-striker, examiners and bronzed; wanted for house; good references; girls of good families; also a few bright girls to learn examining and machine sewing; good pay; steady work in model work room; good food; good references. Apply KOPIS BROTHERS, NEMO CORSETS, 1616 st. and Irving pl., near 14th st., subway station and one block west of 34th st., New York city. 20

COUCHETERS on infants' supplies; send or bring samples. LOUIS SCHLESINGER & CO., 117 E. 24th st., New York. 21

EXPERIENCED CASHIERS wanted for various retail candy stores in New York city. Apply or address THE MIRRO CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York city. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Middling and reliable woman to assist with housework in family of four; good references; good pay; to high wages; call mornings. MRS. ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., 909 W. 180th st., New York city. 20

SALESWOMEN wanted in shoe dept.; good salaries to those thoroughly experienced. GIMBEL BROS., New York. 15

TIPISTS for addressing envelopes; only those with first class experience need apply. J. M. PERLY, DAME CO., 142-154 E. 22d st., New York. 17

WAITRESSES wanted at once. CHAL- FONTE, Atlantic City, N. J. 17

WAITRESSES—A young woman for office work; must understand telephone switch board; able to type; to review the manager. Apply or address THE MIRRO, 431 Hudson st., cor. Morton st., New York city. 17

WANTED—Salesladies for permanent positions; also extras. Apply F. W. WOOL- WORTH & CO., 208 6th av., New York city. 17

WANTED—A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate dippers; steady work; good pay; apply or address THE MIRRO CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York city. 17

WANTED—Applications from experienced millinery buyers to fill important positions; must be reliable; good references; apply to Mrs. E. KUEHNBAUM, 408 E. 19th st., New York city. 17

YOUNG MAN (25), thorough knowledge of English, German, Spanish, desires position for evenings. Apply by letter only. W. P. HOFER, 54 W. 14th st., New York city. 15

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position with artesian; practical experience in bookbind- ing; good pay; apply or address THE MIRRO CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York city. 17

WANTED—Applications from experienced millinery buyers to fill important positions; must be reliable; good references; apply to Mrs. E. KUEHNBAUM, 408 E. 19th st., New York city. 17

YOUNG MAN (25) wishes position of any kind; good penman; familiar with clerical work; hotel work or lunch room. R. WEST, 207 st. and 2nd av., care Mills, New York city. 17

YOUNG MAN (25) wishes position with artesian; practical experience in bookbind- ing; good pay; apply or address THE MIRRO CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York city. 17

WANTED—Applications from young ladies; good education and refinement in all else; vacancies in many of the numerous departments of a large mid- 17

WANTED—A number of experienced salesladies wanted for permanent positions in New York city; steady positions to suitable applicants. Apply or address THE MIRRO CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York city. 17

WOMAN—Please, capable, for cooking and housework; family 2 adults and 2 small children; comfortable, congenial home. G. BLAICHARD, 823 E. 16th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

YOUNG WOMAN for general housework; good home with plain, comfortable German family; wages \$14.00. MRS. T. BAUM- HOGGER, 44 Ft. Greene pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, good penman, 4 years' automobile experience; sales, office routine; trial balance, etc.; excellent references. MARYS W. KRAMER, 22 Post av., New York. 15

BOOKKEEPER, middle-aged man, long experience; position; best reference. CHARLES D. R. TON, 235 W. 13th st., New York city. 21

BOY (16) wishes position with advancement; is excellent at reading. WILLIAM MANY, 219 W. 32st st., New York city. 17

BOY (16) and capable, 17, wishes position at any time. HENRY FIGER, 1907th st., New York. 19

CAPABLE, well educated man (38), competent stenographer, seeks position as assis- tant, private, office or correspondent; competent to fill important position; good ability. FREDERICK G. FISCHER, 201 Claremont av., New York city. 21

CHAUFFEUR (22), 2 years' excellent ref- erence; middle-aged, good; private, commercial city; county. FRANK A. SPITZ, 57 W. 47th st., New York. 21

COLORED COUPLE, ages 25 and 28, high school education, wish position in private home; cook; with an older child; cook; husband as butler, steward or first-class chauffeur; open for engagement from March 15; best references from present employer. HENRY H. WIGHT, 63 Franklin st., New York. 19

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted for half time by colored woman with references. MRS. ROSALIE STEWART, 126 W. 13th st., New York city. 17

GERMAN COUPLE, man butler and use- ful maid; experienced maid; position desired anywhere. GUS KRAMER, 27 Mc- chael st., New Rochelle, N. Y. 19

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites desired by the pennant of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 188-190 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS—H. F. MACY—41 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3669.

BIBLES—Largest assortment: lowest prices; various versions, languages, and bindings. Send for catalogues. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Brattle st., mail address 120 Bowditch st.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 13 Exchange st., off State st.

CARPET HEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWETT, CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 189 Bromfield st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewando's 17 Temple st., Boston. Phone Oxford 55-5224. BOSTON, 280 Bay St., 3900-3901. HIGHBURY, 228 Washington St., Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave., Phone Back Bay 3881.

COMLEY FLORIST 6 Park St., BOSTON.

CORSETS, MADAME SARAS La Patrie, Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres, 120 Boylston st.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. RONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

FABER & CO. Exclusive Tailors. Individual Service. Appointments in New York if desired. 338 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

FLORIST—COYLEN, 297 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1937.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice, reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY, BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

HARDBOARD—Combings made into braids and past. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple st., formerly 48 Winter.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures painted and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to THOMAS, 50 Broadfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES. GARDNER selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific. Men's Women's Boys' Girls' FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

REPAIRING and REFINISHING of furniture and interior woodwork. COHEN, 27 Cambridge st.; B. B. 3122.

ROUTER STAMPS & STENCILS—DIMOND-UNIVERSAL STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars in GOLDEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—How-Ko' and "Silk Gauze" OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 220 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER, "The Reeves" \$5. Small, light, easy to operate. Tel. 176 Federal st., Tel. F. H. 4095.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; remnants of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1210 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 5630.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

MALDEN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 50 Pleasant Street, Phone Malden 12.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable to date. KELLEY'S MILL REMANT STORE Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 174 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Phone Cambridge 945.

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLIER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge. Manufacturers to Cambridge for furniture values. Our rent is reckoned in cents per square yard, and cents per square inch.

GROCERS—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union st., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Bedford.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Charles H. Fogart, 1876 Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 478.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO., 100 Brattle St., Cambridge.

MOVES OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. A piano and storage. HERSHU & CO., Inc., 100 Mass. ave., Phone Camb. 735.

SHOES—New Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. BRIDGE SHOE STORE, 599 Mass. ave., BRIDGE SHOE STORE, 599 Mass. ave.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1 Gaten, Newton North 300. Phone Newton North 300. Delivery in the Newtons.

SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 187 Essex Street, Phone Salem 1800.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

FOODS, MEATS, AND PROVISIONS at Boston prices. J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland St., W. Somerville. Tel. 28.

INSURANCE—John Clark, 354 High-land Ave., Tel. Som. 33.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 319 Washington Street, Dorchester 4700. Phone Dorchester 4700.

WINCHESTER, MASS.

MARKET—BLAEDELL'S, 612 Main St., W. Newton. Full line of groceries and provisions. Weekly price list mailed on request. Free delivery to surrounding towns. Tel. 635 W. and 629 R.

WALTHAM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 193 Moody Street, Phone Waltham 1519.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 370 Main Street, Phone Fitchburg 1696.

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street, Lynn 1800. Phone Lynn 1800.

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. H. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford st. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTS—QUANTITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Artistic Hair Goods. BENSON, HOLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from 25c to \$1.00. HOIGKINS SHOE STORE, 26 Market St., Lynn, Mass. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslim Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwritten. The Lavender Shop. A. L. CHACE, 634 State bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high quality. C. H. RICHARDSON, 584 Main st., Worcester.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S, 52 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CORSETTE—BONE Custom Corset Shop. Residential fittings a specialty. Eva E. Driscoll, 306 Market st., Boston.

DENTISTRY—DR. E. T. FOX, 11 Pleasant St., Tel. 1290. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE, 3 Pleasant st., Tel. 1622.

STENOGRAFHER, OFFICE HELP, etc. furnished free. E. M. Flodin (Pub. Sten.), 320 Broadway. Phone Worth 45.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TAILOR FOR MEN—BROOKLYN O. L. LINDEROH, 596 Nostrand ave., near Atlantic ave.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

TAILOR AT LAW—EDWARD L. BROWN, 514 Brisbane bldg. Both phones.

CAFETERIA—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., except Sundays. CENTRAL, 17 W. 23rd St., Tel. Greeley 953.

DYERS and CLEANERS—Dry and steam clean'g, men's, ladies' suits pressed, etc. R. E. Greenland, Main and Barker.

HATTERS and HABERDASHERS High class at popular prices. C. C. YOUNG & CO., 16 W. Eagle st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 15 Harrison St., Springfield. Phone Springfield 5100.

DENTIST—DR. F. M. MILLER, 21 Pleasant St., Tel. 1753.

FIREPLACE FURNISHINGS—Andiron, Sparkguards, Grates, Wood Boxes, Gas Logs. J. H. CORNING, 520 12th St.

FLORIST and Landscape Gardening GEO. H. COOKE Connecticut Avenue and L Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

TAILOR FOR MEN—BROOKLYN O. L. LINDEROH, 596 Nostrand ave., near Atlantic ave.

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Wireless Reports Sailings

B. & M. NORMAL SERVICE IS DUE BY END OF WEEK

Railroad Men Work Hard to Restore Trains Taken Off Because of Disabled Switch System at North Station

TROLLEYS ARE USED

Pressing into use the Fitchburg depot for inbound and possibly outbound trains, utilizing the Eastern railroad yards for the movement of the Portland division Eastern route trains and working signals and switches by hand, Boston & Maine officials today are improving the service which was cut nearly 50 per cent on some lines and less on others by the fire in tower A in the North station yard yesterday. It is believed that service will be restored to normal by the end of the week.

It will cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000 to replace the tower apparatus, which controls the switches in that section of the yards. The engineering department is figuring on a fireproof structure to replace the wooden tower.

Local station agents are now in possession of lists of trains which have been dropped for the time being. Railroad officials are urging their patrons wherever possible to use electric cars.

Approximately 600 trains a day is the normal schedule. This number has been reduced to 375. This will be increased from day to day until the trains will be running according to the arrangement which became effective Monday.

On the Fitchburg division 27 trains have been taken off. On the southern division 26 inbound and 22 outbound trains are dropped. The eastern division of the Portland division drops 29 inbound and 28 inbound trains, while the western division drops 24 both ways. All trains on the Saugus and Medford branches have been discontinued, there are no through trains to Marblehead through either Lynn or Salem. Shuttle train service has been installed from both Lynn and Salem.

The seven men who were installed in the tower are now placed at different points in the yard in shanties and from these points they direct the trains. They take their instructions from the terminal yardmaster and then by an improvised system of hand signals, they get in touch with the switchmen.

A plan of operating incoming Southern division trains over straight tracks has been worked, which leaves only the old Western division trains and through trains from Portland to be operated by hand signals and hand thrown switches through the yard formerly controlled by tower A.

Last night during the rush hour there was a crush at the North station largely due to the fact that many of the suburbanites had not learned that the service was interrupted.

The Bay State Street Railway Company is providing additional service from Scollay square to Lynn, Salem, Saugus and Melrose, and from Sullivan square to Wakefield, Reading, Winchester, Woburn, Lawrence and Lowell.

The service was practically stopped for a few hours after the fire yesterday, but during the afternoon, by using the veterans of the road to instruct the newer men, the road was enabled to send out trains with reasonable regularity.

The fire was caused by a torch used by a plumber. The loss on building and apparatus amounted to \$25,000.

NAME SCHEDULES FOR PENN TEAMS

PHILADELPHIA—Schedules for the tennis, golf and wrestling teams of the University of Pennsylvania were arranged at a meeting of the board of directors of the Athletic Association Wednesday. The tennis matches arranged will be played during the month of May. The schedules follow:

TENNIS

May 1, Johns Hopkins at Philadelphia; 2, Princeton at Philadelphia; 8, Harvard at Cambridge; 16, Annapolis at Annapolis; 27, Dartmouth at Philadelphia; 30, Yale at Philadelphia.

WRESTLING

Feb. 13, Columbia at New York; 20, Cornell at Philadelphia; 27, Yale at Philadelphia.

March 7, Princeton at Princeton; 27, 29, inter-collegiate championships at Philadelphia.

GOLF

May 9, Cornell at Harvard at Philadelphia; 16, Williams at Nassau C. C., Long Island; 23, Princeton at Philadelphia; 30, Yale at Philadelphia.

STEEL SUIT HEARINGS RESUMED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Before J. A. Brown, special examiner for the department of justice, hearings in the government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation were resumed here Wednesday.

WOMAN IS BANK DIRECTOR

CHICAGO—Mrs. Elvira J. Park was elected a member of the board of the Austin National Bank at the annual meeting Wednesday. She is the first woman director of a bank in Chicago.

BELGIUM MINISTER ON HIS WAY

TOLEDO, O.—Former Mayor Brand Whittlock, now minister to Belgium, and Mrs. Whittlock left Wednesday for Washington, whence they will leave in a few days for Brussels.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship to Cape Race at 49° 45' N., 52° 45' W.; 850; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

88 Fuerst Bismarck (Ger.), Hamburg for Boston, was 150 miles south of Cape Race at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

88 Sagamore (Br.), Liverpool for Boston, was 250 miles east of Boston light at 3 p.m. Wednesday. Reports heavy gale.

SS Provence (Fr.), Havre for New York, was 1348 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 2 a.m. Wednesday.

SS Celtic (Br.), Liverpool for New York, was 1114 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Marconi (Br.), Liverpool for New York, was 240 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Oceanic (Br.), Southampton, etc., for New York, was 360 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 2 a.m. p.m. Wednesday; expected to arrive at Quarantine at noon today.

SS Marconi (Br.), Liverpool for New York, was 240 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Trivies (Br.), Limos for Belize, was 1120 miles south of Nantucket lightship at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Surinam (Br.), New York for Belize, was 1235 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Bosphorus (Br.), Providence for Baltimore, was 15 miles northeast of Winter Quarter lightship at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Bermudian (Br.), New York for Bermuda, was 130 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 a.m. Wednesday.

SS Alamo, New York for Galveston, was 171 miles northeast of Diamond shoal lightship at 4:25 p.m. Wednesday.

SS El Oriente, New York for Galveston, was 168 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.

SS Ontario, Boston for Baltimore, was 110 miles south of Nantucket lightship at 6:30 a.m. Wednesday.

SS Howard, Baltimore for Boston, was 15 miles east of Shimecock at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Alamo, New York for Galveston, was 50 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Comus, New York for New Orleans, was 100 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Wednesday.

SS Algonquin (from San Domingo) for New York, left Romana for Sautiers at 4 a.m. Wednesday.

SS Ironbound, New York for Turks Island, was 692 miles south of Scotland lightship at 4 a.m. Wednesday.

SS City of Columbus, New York for Sautiers, was 100 miles north of Diamond shoal lightship at 4 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Somerset, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was 6 miles southwest of Martin's Industry lightship at 7 a.m. Wednesday.

SS Toledo, Marcus Hook for Sabine, was 200 miles north of Jupiter at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

Alfred Nobel (Nor.), Boca Grande for Rotterdam, passed Martins Industry lightship at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

SS San Juan, New York for San Juan, was 191 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Philadelphia, New York for San Juan, was 87 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 75 miles south of Scotland lightship at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

SS Columbia, New York for Galveston, was 10 miles south of Overfalls lightship at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, was 54 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Parma (Br.), New York for Barbados, was 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS El Sol, New York for Galveston, was 20 miles south of Diamond shoal lightship at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Lepus, New York for Jacksonville, passed Diamond shoal lightship at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Standard, Philadelphia for San Francisco, was 104 miles southeast of Bermuda at 8 p.m. Tuesday.

SS Columbia, New York for Galveston, was 644 miles east of Galveston bar at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Verdi (Br.), New York for Santos, was 1014 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Borgesford (Nor.), Tampico for Baltimore, was 67 miles southeast of Cape Henry at noon Wednesday.

SS Bremen, Philadelphia for Jacksonsville, was 55 miles south of Cape Henlopen at 8 a.m. Wednesday.

SS El Aha, Galveston for New York, was 146 miles southwest of Diamond shoal lightship at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Circle, New Orleans for New York, was 172 miles south of Mississippi bar at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

SS El Oriente, Galveston for New York, was 253 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Wednesday.

SS Maracibo, San Juan for New York, was 431 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

SS San Marcos, Galveston for New York, was 324 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Key, Port Arthur for Bayonne, was 32 miles west of Sand Key at noon Wednesday.

SS Laramie, Port Arthur for Bayonne, was 6 p.m. Wednesday.

SS Bennington, Columbia at New York, was 20 miles west of Sand Key at noon Wednesday.

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News of the Financial and Industrial World

CHICAGO & ALTON REPORTS EARNINGS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Annual Statement Shows Moderate Increases in Returns From Freight and Passenger Departments and a Decrease in Net Operating Revenue

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, as follows:

	Increase
Total operating revenue	\$15,254,864
Net operating revenue	12,848,843
Taxes	486,761
Operating income	1,928,031
Outside operating deficit	25,105
Banking	1,803,615
Other income	43,480
Total income	1,957,093
Total deductions	3,829,290
Debt	1,863,290
Diffs prior lien and participation stock	35,173
Deficit	1,883,290
Decrease	1,514,396

The report states that the total freight revenue amounted to \$9,908,515, compared with \$9,311,818, in 1912, an increase of 6.41 per cent; compared with 1911, an increase of 7.52 per cent; and compared with 1910, an increase of 21.64 per cent. Of the total traffic handled, products of mines contributed 56.66 per cent, compared with 57.32 per cent in 1912, 52.41 per cent in 1911 and 50.67 per cent in 1910. The percentage of manufactured products handled to total traffic amounted to 12.39 per cent, compared with 11.38 per cent in 1912, an increase of approximately 1 per cent.

Revenue tons carried increased over 1912, 5.48 per cent, compared with an increase in total freight revenue of 6.41 per cent; there being an increase in total freight revenue of 6.41 per cent; there being an increase in the average revenue per ton from 91.98c. to 92.70c., or 7.8 per cent. The average revenue per ton mile, however, decreased from .576 to .537, incident to the longer average distance hauled per revenue tone, which increased from 159.70 to 165.51 miles, or 3.6 per cent.

The total revenue from passenger traffic amounted to \$4,218,552, compared with \$4,047,440 in 1912, an increase of 2.77 per cent; total passenger service train revenue, including mail, baggage, express, etc., amounted to \$4,993,136, compared with \$4,892,034, an increase of 2.07 per cent. It will be noted that the increase in passenger revenue corresponds very closely to the increase passenger train mileage incident thereto, which amounted to 3,441,163 in 1913, compared with 3,350,710 in 1912, an increase of 2.70 per cent; the average number of passengers carried earning revenue having increased only 1.67 per cent, there being an increase in the average amount received from each passenger from \$1.07 in 1912, to \$1.09 in 1913, an increase of 1.87 per cent. The average distance each passenger carried slightly increased compared with the previous year from 55.06 to 55.30 miles.

The deficit which accrued during the year under net income of \$1,883,291, was due principally to deferred and special maintenance charges taken up, and extraordinary costs of operation due to the physical condition of the property and equipment. At the commencement of the fiscal year, both in point of maintenance and capacity, the congestion during the winter months when a large amount of traffic was diverted from the

company, the excess cost accruing from hire of equipment account, reclaim charges per diem on delayed cars, engine rentals, etc., and the handicap due lack of yard facilities, and the large amount of motive power out of service for repairs, were adverse influences exerted during a period when under normal conditions good operating results might have been expected in view of the volume of traffic which was available. With the restoration of the physical property to more nearly normal condition and the clearing of liabilities in the way of unsettled claims, it should be possible to handle a larger volume of business in future periods and at relatively less expense, both on account of improved facilities and the fact that the cost would not be unduly inflated by deferred items of liability, such as loss and damage and personal injury claims, together with abnormal maintenance expenditures.

There was held in the company's treasury on June 30, 1913, 2,353 shares of its prior lien and participating stock issuable in exchange for one share preferred and 1175 shares common stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad (old) Company, still outstanding, at the rate of 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, respectively.

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Another house takes up the question of security back of underlying railroad issues as compared with that of six years ago. It shows that for 10 representative issues the interest charges down to the juniper bonds were generally better covered in 1913 than in the prosperous railroad year ended June 30, 1907, and that new equity added to the property during that time, represented by the proceeds of convertible bonds, notes, stock and surplus earnings which have gone into extensions, additions, improvements, etc., amounts to from 28.8 per cent to 100 per cent on the bonds of these roads down to and including the issues under consideration.

BETTER BUYING IN INVESTMENT MARKET REPORTED

NEW YORK.—Investment banking houses are having better success selling securities than for long time past. The improvement which started little more than a week ago seems to be gaining volume. There have been no large issues to interfere with the broadening tendency of the market and many interested in the investment situation express the hope that no issues will be brought out at least until after the sale of \$51,000,000 New York state 4½s next Wednesday.

The improved buying movement now under way is undoubtedly partly due to advice almost universally given by banking houses to clients that the present is an opportune time to make investments. The recession in business, with easing in money rates, the trend of developments at Washington and the new currency law are generally given as reasons for expecting continued improvement in the investment market.

One house points out that the decline in prices of high grade investments, which has taken place during the past two years, has brought to the investor the most favorable opportunity to invest in bonds since 1901, with the exception of a few weeks during the height of the 1907 panic.

Another house takes up the question of security back of underlying railroad issues as compared with that of six years ago. It shows that for 10 representative issues the interest charges down to the juniper bonds were generally better covered in 1913 than in the prosperous railroad year ended June 30, 1907, and that new equity added to the property during that time, represented by the proceeds of convertible bonds, notes, stock and surplus earnings which have gone into extensions, additions, improvements, etc., amounts to from 28.8 per cent to 100 per cent on the bonds of these roads down to and including the issues under consideration.

DIVIDENDS

Peoples Gas declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 25, to stock of record Jan. 20.

American Gas Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 2.

The Pacific Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 13.

The Fort Worth Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 2.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company declined the usual semi-annual dividend of \$2.50, payable Feb. 2 to holders of record Jan. 23.

St. Louis & Suburban has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Standard Oil Company of California has declared quarterly dividend of \$2.50 per share, payable March 16, 1914, to stock of record Feb. 2, 1914.

Kerr Lake Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Grand Rapids Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The York Railways Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 31, to stock of record Jan. 24.

The Federal Sign System Electric Company of Chicago has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The Electric Bond & Share Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on its preferred stocks. The common is payable today to holders of record Jan. 14. The preferred is payable Feb. 2.

Directors of New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad have passed annual dividend on common stock. At this time last year 4 per cent was declared and for the three years previous 3 per cent a year. Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on first and second preferred stocks, payable March 2 to stock of record Jan. 30.

NEW YORK—Armour & Co. report for year ended Nov. 21, 1913, compares:

	1913	1912
Net profit and sales	\$9,239,782	\$8,655,573
Net Armour lines	1,922,253	1,335,077
Int. allied eng.	157,018	121,356
Total rec.	\$11,556,094	\$10,30,306
Expenditures		
Int. on bonds	1,346,301	1,346,301
Int. on loans	1,538,747	911,068
Admistr. exp.	1,419,234	1,410,168
Gen. exp. etc.	1,157,157	1,157,157
Total exp.	5,327,897	4,426,058
Surplus	6,028,196	5,701,646

*Increase.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 53.60 per cent against 49.30 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 45 to 49½ per cent in this week last year. Clearings through London banks for the week were £290,280,000 against £288,383,000 last year. *

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver,

57½c; Mexican dollars, 4c.

LONDON—Bar silver easy, 26½d, off 1d.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

CHICAGO—An expenditure of \$1,000,000 is to be made by the Illinois Central Railroad in Evansville, Ill. A new freight depot and enlarged switching yards will be among the betterments.

FIRST GRADE BOND PRICES AT LOW LEVEL

Have Recently Sold on the Average About Two Points Below the 1907 Bottom and Are Now Fractionally Above

CONSERVATIVE TREND

Probably few people realize that high grade bonds have recently sold on the average a couple of points lower than the 1907 bottom, and that today the average is not more than fraction higher.

Ten active, listed, mortgage issues of standard railroads—eight 4s and two 3½s—declined to an average low of 90½ in 1907. The same 10 bonds are quoted today at an average of 90%. It is true that the present average would be slightly higher with the bonds quoted "flat," as in 1907, but, on the other hand, during the six years which have elapsed the natural tendency would be for the average to work a little toward par. Thus these two factors offset each other. It can fairly be said that the bonds are now selling well below the 1907 low.

Concurrently with the return of confidence following the 1907 depression, railroad bonds commenced to advance and before the end of the following year the average of the 10 typical issues had reached 101%, or nearly 12 points higher than the 1907 low.

The head of a large distributing bond house says that the recent advance in municipals is but a reflection of the discriminating buying of investors, who always become timid after a severe depression in securities, and invest primarily for safety. This trend toward conservatism was remarked in 1907, and is again expected to result in a broadening of the demand for high-grade securities. Whether or not the average is destined to recover to a figure above par is a question. Railroad mortgage 4 per cent bonds at discounts of from six to eight points from par—bonds of the type in which millions of savings bank funds are invested are considered attractive.

From the low average last year of 87½, these 10 bonds have "come back" about 2½ points, retrieving about one-fifth of the loss from the 1908 high. In the table herewith appended the 1907 low prices of this group of bonds are shown, together with the subsequent high, present prices and the change.

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Surplus	6,028,196	5,701,646

*Increase.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 53.60 per cent against 49.30 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 45 to 49½ per cent in this week last year. Clearings through London banks for the week were £290,280,000 against £288,383,000 last year. *

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver,

57½c; Mexican dollars, 4c.

LONDON—Bar silver easy, 26½d, off 1d.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

CHICAGO—An expenditure of \$1,000,

Leading Events in Athletics

PRINCETON AND DARTMOUTH IN ANNUAL GAME

Undefeated Hockey Sevens Expected to Play One of Fastest Contests of Season — Big Throng Will Witness Match

PRINCETON FAVORITE

This evening the annual hockey contest between Princeton and Dartmouth will be played at the Boston Arena, and as both of these college sevens have undefeated records for the season thus far, the contest is sure to be close and hard fought, and one that will furnish the hockey enthusiasts of this city this year. Although Princeton is the favorite and is recognized as the leading hockey team of the country, having defeated the Boston Athletic Association, Toronto University, Cornell and St. Pauls school, Dartmouth has not lost a game this season, and has by far the best seven that has ever represented the college.

In H. A. H. Baker and Captain Kuhn, Princeton has two of the best hockey players connected with the game. The ease with which Baker and Kuhn work together and execute passes, their skill and wonderful skating and their ability to carry the puck and shot goals has won the admiration of all who have been fortunate enough to see these two great players in action. These two men will be supported by a fine aggregation of hockey stars. Winants has proven himself an exceptionally steady and skillful goal tender, while Emmons and C. Peacock compose an outer defense that is hard to get past.

Although the forward line of the Dartmouth seven is made up of comparatively small light men it offsets its lack of weight by its speed and fine combination play. Wanamaker is expected to star for the Green. Much is also expected of Leon Tuck and Murchie, the diminutive wing player. As the Dartmouth defense is the same as faced Princeton last year in a 3 to 2 game, Princeton holds this trio in high regard. It was the marvelous goal tending of Donohue, the former Somerville high school athlete that prevented Princeton from running up a big score against Dartmouth last year and as the veteran athlete is playing even a better game this season than last, it is expected that even Baker and Kuhn will have great difficulty getting the puck past the goal.

Although the Dartmouth alumni of Boston has signified its intention of turning out to support the Green team tonight, Princeton will not be without backers as the aggregation and Baker in particular are great favorites with the hockey followers of Boston. The game will be started at 8:15 with the following lineup:

DARTMOUTH PRINCETON
Frost, I. W.r.w. Kline
Tucker, L.r.w. Kuhn
Murchie, R. W.r.w. Murchie
Johnson, C. P.r.w. Emmons
Dellinger, P.r.w. Peacock
Donohue, R.r.w. Winants

GOLF TOURNEY AT PINEHURST, N. C., RENEWED TODAY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Semi-final round matches in the Winter Golf League are scheduled to take place here today and some good contests are looked for. The six sixteens have now been reduced to four players and tonight will find two players in each division qualified for the finals tomorrow.

Some good playing was noted in the second round matches Wednesday. R. R. Mamlock of Fox Hills, L. I., defeated L. A. Hamilton of Englewood, N. J.; R. M. Purva of Woodland, Mass., won from J. J. Hazen of Oakland, L. I.; T. A. Ashley of Woodland, Mass., took his match with W. J. McDonald of the Calumet Club of Chicago, and Harold Slater of Fox Hills, L. I., eliminated Z. T. Miller of Dunwoody, N. Y. Mamlock is matched with Purves and Ashley with Slater.

Mrs. Herbert L. Jillson of the Bethel Country Club, N. H., today won the final round of the women's championship division from Mrs. M. B. Ormsbee of Brooklyn.

Survivors in the first division consolation of the men's tournament are: George C. Dutton of Belmont, Mass.; T. B. Boyd of Bellerville, St. Louis; J. D. Plummer of Springfield, Mass., and Thomas T. Rushmore of Garden City, N. Y.

CUTLER STILL LEADS YAMADA
NEW YORK—Albert Cutler was still leading today in his 2500 point 14.1 balk line billiard match with Koji Yamada here even though the Japanese won yesterday's block 500 to 466. The total score was 1466 to 1423 in favor of Cutler.

JUDGE SIGNS WITH RED SOX
J. J. Judge, a promising young first baseman of New York city, has signed to play with the Boston Americans this summer. It is his first professional engagement, but he has had offers from several major-league clubs.

SPRINGFIELD BEATS TRINITY
HARTFORD, Conn.—The Springfield Training School hockey seven defeated the Trinity College team here Wednesday by a score of 3 to 2. McGill played a splendid game at goal for the winners.

FRATERNITY NOT TO TAKE PART IN BASEBALL WAR

President Fultz of Players' Organization States That Present Conflict Is Between the Two Leagues and the Club Owners

WILL EXPEL JUMPERS

NEW YORK—The Baseball Players Fraternity will take no part in the present conflict between the Federal League and organized baseball. This announcement was made by David J. Fultz, president of the fraternity.

"It is the feeling of those who are connected with the fraternity," said Mr. Fultz, "that a baseball war is a matter between leagues and club owners, and in which a ballplayers' organization should not take part, and has no right to take part. An interview came to my attention today quoting James E. Gaffney, president of the Boston National League Club, as saying that he felt that I, as president of the fraternity, should take some action intended to prevent players from jumping. I disagree with Mr. Gaffney, because I feel that such action is not within my power.

The fraternity, however, will not countenance the jumping of any player to the Federal league who at present is under contract with either an American or National league club. Long before the Federal league loomed on the baseball horizon a rule was made by our fraternity which automatically expels any player under contract who jumps that contract.

"But the fraternity disregards the reserve clause and will take no action against a player who signs with an organization outside of organized baseball who is bound to organized baseball only by the reserve clause. M. Brown and J. R. Tinker were held to the Cincinnati club only through the reserve clause, and their action in going over to the Federal will not mean their expulsion from our fraternity."

"Is the fraternity planning any new moves intended to better the conditions of the players?" Fultz was asked.

"Not at present," was what he has been accomplished. Of course, conditions may arise in the future that may seem to be a detriment to the player's interest. In case they do the fraternity will take the matter up with the commission in the same way as the past."

ARLINGTON WINS NEWTON BOWLING LEAGUE HONORS

Members of the Arlington Boat Club bowling team are today receiving congratulations over their winning the championship of the Newton league for 1914. Their championship was assured Wednesday night, when they won all three strings from the Neohens club.

Hunnewell and North Gate finished in a tie for second place. Hunnewell furnished the best bowling of the evening, taking three straight from Riverdale and hanging up total of 2736, the best of the evening. The summary of the matches follows:

	1	2	3	Total
North Gate	505	582	801	2548
Mass. Agricultural	585	586	811	2002
Watertown	520	596	706	2022
Northgate	749	732	725	2206
Hunnewell	952	800	924	2736
Riverdale	764	772	916	2472
Newtown	905	877	910	2692
Newton	785	761	805	2441

RILEY TO COACH MAINE AGAIN

ORONO, Me.—Thomas J. Riley, the former Michigan University star, who has had great success with the football teams of the University of Maine for the past few years, has just been reelected head coach for the season of 1914, and after some consideration, has decided to return.

STONE WANTS TO MANAGE

LINCOLN, Neb.—George Stone, formerly with the St. Louis American league club, has applied for the position of manager of the Lincoln club, with the impression that Manager Mullen was released to Vancouver.

BOSTON SENDS TWO TO SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At the meeting of the officials of the Syracuse Baseball Club, Wednesday afternoon, it was announced that the Boston Americans have promised to send two young pitchers to Syracuse, Radoff and Mulherin.

MAJOR STODDARD NOT TO PLAY

NEW HAVEN—Major Louis E. Stoddard of this city, who played on the American polo team that defeated England last year, announced Wednesday night that he would not be a candidate for the team this year.

GOODY SIGNS WITH BOSTON

H. H. Goody, the catcher secured from Buffalo this fall, has signed to play with the Boston Nationals this year. He was with Boston in 1912, but was released to Buffalo last year on an optional contract.

MILLER SIGNS 3-YEAR CONTRACT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Otto Miller, catcher of the Brooklyn National League Club, who has been negotiating with the local Federal league officials, has signed a contract to play with Brooklyn for three years.

LEHIGH BEATS FORDHAM

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh added Fordham to its unbroken string of basketball victories Wednesday night. The score was 51 to 21.

PHELAN TO COACH MAINE

ORONO, Me.—John Phelan of Waterville has been engaged to coach the baseball team of the University of Maine for the season of 1914, and will report April 1.

TUFTS HAS MANY CHANGES IN 1914 FOOTBALL DATES

Harvard, Dartmouth, Rutgers and Colby Are the New Elevens on the Medford College Schedule

MEDFORD, Mass.—Radical changes have been made in the Tufts College football schedule for next fall and the undergraduates of the institution are today looking forward to one of the best seasons the local college has ever had on the gridiron. The schedule was approved by the athletic advisory board Wednesday afternoon.

According to the arrangements of Major H. J. Burritt '15 Harvard, Dartmouth, Rutgers and Colby are four colleges that appear on the list for the first time, while Maine, Wesleyan, Vermont and West Point have been dropped. All of the colleges dropped, except Vermont, have been fixtures on the Tufts schedule for many years.

The big feature of the list is the game with Harvard, but the Dartmouth contest will attract nearly as much interest. Tufts last played Dartmouth in 1908, when Dartmouth won, 10 to 0. The Rutgers games will be played on the Newark baseball park and the two teams will share the profits.

It was also announced by the advisory board that Dr. Charles Whelan, head coach for the last two years, had signed a new contract for next season. His acceptance of the position means that Tufts will continue to play the radical open game which has characterized his team for the last two years. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26, New Hampshire State at Medford.				
Oct. 3, Bates at Medford; 10, Colby at Medford; 17, Harvard at Cambridge; 24, Rutgers at Newark, N. J.; 31, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Medford.				
Nov. 7, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 14, Bowdoin at Medford.				

HARVARD BEATS M. A. C. SEVEN

In a fast overtime game the Harvard varsity hockey seven defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College seven in the Boston Arena Wednesday night by a score of 4 to 3. Wanamaker scored the winning goal with only 50 seconds left to play in the overtime period.

Harvard started the game with her veteran lineup. The men failed to show much speed and Coach Winsor made several substitutions. The Crimson players had many chances to score, but failed to make the best of them. Massachusetts played a very consistent game, Captain Jones being especially effective. The summary:

HARVARD				
Score, F. G.r.w. Johnson	1	2	3	Total
Phillips, Wanamaker, c.r.w. Jones	505	582	801	2548
St. Clark, Curtis, l.w.r.w. Hutchinson	520	596	811	2002
Griffith, c.r.w. Fernand	749	732	725	2206
Rowell, D.r.w. Buttrick	952	800	924	2736
Rutledge, R.r.w. Buttrick	764	772	916	2472
Winants, Adams and Freeborn, Time, two 20 min. periods and one 10 min. overtime period.				

SYRACUSE WILL PLAY DARTMOUTH

SYRACUSE—Syracuse's position in the football world was greatly strengthened by the announcement Wednesday that, in addition to games with Princeton and Michigan, Dartmouth and Notre Dame will be played late in the season. The Dartmouth game may be played at Boston. The schedule:

Sept. 26, Hobart at Syracuse.				
Oct. 3, Hamilton at Syracuse; 10, Princeton at Princeton; 17, Rochester at Syracuse; 24, Massachusetts Agricultural at Worcester.				
Nov. 7, Rutgers at Princeton; 14, Yale at Princeton.				

COMMONWEALTH NAMES OFFICERS

With a most successful season reported as having been noted in 1913 and prospects of another good one ahead, members of the Commonwealth Golf Club held their annual meeting Wednesday afternoon and listened to the reports of the officers and elected the leaders for 1914.

President—Brig. Gen. C. D. Gaither.

First vice-president—Adjt.-Gen. Frank Maloney of Tennessee.

Second vice-president—Adjt.-Gen. Fred Wood of Michigan.

Third vice-president—Adjt.-Gen. Henry Hutchinson of Texas.

Treasurer—Col. H. G. Catron of Ohio.

Secretary—Lieut.-Col. A. S. Jones of New Jersey.

Additional members executive committee—Col. G. Ewing of Delaware; Lieut.-Col. William C. Nichols of New York and Lieut.-Col. E. B. Beach of New York.

Representative of the war department on the committee—Col. John T. Thompson, U. S. ordnance department.

Speeches were made by several persons advocating the general policy for rifle instruction for the citizens of the country, especially college and school students. The following new officers were elected:

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Treasurer—Col. H. G. Catron of Ohio.

Secretary—Lieut.-Col. A. S. Jones of New Jersey.

THE HOME FORUM

Print Shows the Great Harry, British Ship of 1514



(Copyright by Augustin Rieglitz)

Inscription on print: This print being the exact representation of that capital ship, the Great Harry built at his Majesty's Dock Yard at Woolwich in the reign of Henry the 8th, Anno 1514, and by Negligence burnt Aug. 27th, 1553, in the first year of Queen Mary's reign, is most humbly dedicated to all Virtuoso in general but particularly to those in Naval Architecture; by their most obedient humble servant T. Allen.

THE idea that the old timbered ship discovered in the Thames river bed near Woolwich is the hull of that "capital ship the Great Harry, built in his majesty's dock yard in the reign of Henry 8th, anno 1514" is very tempting. Every one would like to think that this actually was the great dreadnaught of that period. But opinions differ, and the hint thrown out by Seymour Lucas that these timbers might have formed part of the Great Harry is not supported by other correspondents of the London papers. Mr. Lucas is an artist who has made an exhaustive study of naval relics of all kinds while endeavoring to obtain accurate historical data for his pictures, and he says, in a letter to the Times (London); that he went to Woolwich to

inspect the wreck and was convinced that fact of vandalism to let this unique relic before him lay the remains of an early sixteenth-century ship of war. The closeness of the ribs and the size of the keelson, he considers, are irrefutable evidence of the date of the hull. Some stone cannon balls, two wheels of a Henry VIII gun carriage, and various pieces of Elizabethan pottery which the hull had contained confirmed his conclusions.

There is no ship earlier than the Victory to recall the romance of the navy to Englishmen and it seems almost an

How the U. S. Gave England Back the Resolute

By happy coincidence the announcement of the new Shackleton expedition is made on the anniversary of the handing over to the British government by the United States of the brave little exploring ship the Resolute. The story of how the ship was found by an American vessel in Davis straits, after a 1000-mile cruise from Melville Island without a soul on board, is, says the Daily Chronicle (England), easily the most captivating in the history of Arctic exploration. The Resolute was abandoned on May 13, 1854, sorely against the will of her captain, by advice of the leader of the Belcher-Franklin expedition. The reappearance of the vessel on Sept. 17 caused a great sensation, and the United States brought the vessel with great ceremony to Cowes in order to present it to the Queen of England. The Queen, the Prince Consort and others of the royal family then at Osborne House inspected the vessel, which had been carefully repaired and all the original furniture retained in position down to the smallest trinkets. The American skipper traced before her Majesty the 1000-mile course of the vessel and expressed his belief that Sir John Franklin was still living among the Esquimaux. After many banquets the actual transfer of the vessel took place on Dec. 30, 1856, when the American flag was replaced by the British.

"He That Hath"

That in all the promises of Jesus we see the great natural law of increase is the theme of the Rev. Frederick Lynch, writing for the Congregationalist. He says that the exercise of power adds to power. He who overcomes develops character that can overcome greater things. He who can keep the faith during the dark hours becomes the man to rule with authority when the great days come again. He who can work or, when he sees no results, because he believes in his work, believes in the truth he holds, believes God has sent him to do a work, is the one who is doing just what Jesus himself did.

AN ESKIMO ARTIST AND HIS IDEALS

BENDING in happy solitude over his bits of soft wood and of ivory, his dyes and clumsy tools, a man sat on the shores of the Nushagak river, despised of his kind. For the Eskimos could not imagine why any man should prefer whiting to catching the fish that should supply his winter's need. Let him whittle with the rest in the smoky shadows of the igloo, but summer is the time for active sports. This man was Constantine Kyuk-suk. He made his dogs and seals and birds and foxes look like the animals he saw about him in the summer, and he broke the old formulas of the

fathers, which while true to fact with an honest simplicity, yet avoided naturalism—perhaps because of those flickering shadows in the igloo. If this man's pictures and carvings were not like those of the fathers they could not be right, and so his neighbors laughed at him. He made little dance houses or kashimi, the roof of which could be lifted off and show tiny dancing figures within and the audience seated round the walls. He made man driving a sledge with five Eskimo dogs. Each dog was different from all the others, and they had a surprisingly natural look. But it could not be art.

Years later, a white man from a great institution of savants at Washington, the splendid capital of a mighty nation, came to Alaska to look for traces of art among the Eskimos. He found the rude and formal carvings of the fathers and he found the delicately carved little figures of the man who passed his summers whittling instead of catching fish. Then the traveler sent word to his white friends at the Eskimo missions to look out for this, the best work of the Eskimos, that which most nearly approached art, as the great nations of the world agree upon its standards. And after several years of search and questioning the name and the half-forgotten stories of this artist were brought to light again. It was learned that the carvings came from one of the purely native villages near

of. This, added to his maxims, in which he expresses too little belief of Virtue, and to his Practice which made him always come off Affairs with the same haste he came into them, makes me conclude that he had done much better to have known himself, and to have been content to pass, as he might have done in the common way of Life, for the Politest and the finest Gentleman that has appear'd in that Age.

Truth Always Truth

Truth is Truth to the end of the reckoning.—Shakespeare.

MECHANICS OF GRAND OPERA

THE mechanics of grand opera is part of the heavy expense of these productions. It is said that at the Metropolitan opera house in New York there may be from 80 to 100 men on the stage at every performance, handling mechanical contrivances. The "Magic Flute" is one of the most difficult operas to stage, perhaps the most difficult of all operas. There are 15 changes of scene in it, but the longest wait at the Metropolitan is one and a quarter minutes. The stage is cut in sections that can be raised or lowered separately so as to produce different effects, as of a hill or slope and the like. In a little cabin under the stage an electrician handles sets of switches with four colors, amber, white, red and blue. "Dimmers" are used to present different shades of these fundamental colors, and sunset and dawn can be made at short notice.

The chief electrician sits at a switch-

I'm Glad He Won

"I'm glad he won—I've tried and failed, Perchance my turn will come again, A better man I've never trailed."

This is the attitude of men, Real men, who strive to gain the prize, But lose to one whose strength proved best.

Such men are rare and envy's eyes Are not in them made manifest.

"I'm glad he won." Can you, my friend, Say that when some one gains the goal Which seemed but yours unto the end? You risked your all, and lost the whole; Have you that God-like attribute Which smiles and says, "His will be done, I've lost the race without dispute, I'll try again—I'm glad he won."

—Charles L. H. Wagner in the Progressive Teacher.

As to the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, Eng.

The Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, the official title of which is "The Master, Wardens, Searchers and Assistants of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire," was legally incorporated by an act of Parliament passed in 1624, and up till 1814 exercised its powers in connection with the maintenance of "good order and government of makers of knives, scissars, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire and six miles compass of the same." The citizens of Sheffield, desirous of paying it honor, combined together in building a fitting home for their own city's guild, and in 1638, when it had been 14 years in existence, erected by public subscription the first Cutlers' hall. This quaint old building stood for nearly 100 years, but Sheffield desired something more modern, and in 1726 replaced the ancient structure, which in turn, after an existence of 104 years, was obliged to make way for the present building, begun in 1832. These premises, enlarged in 1867 and again in 1888, are standing today. As recently as 1912 the banqueting hall was entirely renovated and redecorated.

Music and Church Service

At a meeting of the American Guild of Organists in Boston some time ago several clergymen spoke to the musicians about their relation to the church-service. Music in church is not music for music's sake but for the sake of the service. It should carefully govern itself by this standard and not by the standards of ordinary concert performances or even of oratorio, where after all the music is the thing. The music must be dignified as music and express the best in art and yet it must not be dealt with in the mood of a certain famous choir master who said disconsolately after a great service, "It was a pity the church was so full; it spoiled some of the echo effects I wanted."

Timeliness

Do it at once, and it is a matter of only a few minutes; put it off a month, and you have spent a month in doing it.—Youths-Companion.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE question is sometimes raised by those investigating the teachings of Christian Science, "If Christian Science is a revival of primitive Christianity, why is not all healing instantaneous, as was practically all of that done by Jesus and his disciples?" In reply it may be said that healing in Christian Science is brought about by the ability of the practitioner to see for himself, and to enable the patient to see, the real, spiritual man, who reflects in health and happiness the purity and holiness of the eternal God, man's perfect creator. Jesus, because of his conscious spiritual origin and constant devotion to his Father's business, was able to discern immediately and always the perfect man, no matter how dense the cloud of suffering and materiality which seemed to hide him. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, expresses it on pages 476-477 of the text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." It is probable that Jesus' disciples, elevated in thought by his teachings, and by witnessing his hourly demonstrations of divine power, shamed one to a considerable extent the

spiritual viewpoint of their Master. They were therefore able to perform many instantaneous cures.

Today, those instructed in Christian Science are repeating these mighty works in proportion to their understanding of the might of divine Mind, but it is hardly to be expected that the men and women of this time, just awakening from the wrong-thinking of centuries, should wholly and at a single bound overcome all materiality and be conscious only of Spirit and the spiritual creation. Such a demand is unreasonable, and in practice it is found that it is only the faithful casting out of wrong or material thoughts and the substitution therefore of right or spiritual ideas that enables one to heal.

Christ Jesus may be likened to a master mathematician, able instantly to solve even the most complex problems, which one less skillful would have to work out slowly and painstakingly. No one questions the principle of mathematics because of this. It is conceded that the young student is applying as unfailing and exact a rule as is his more experienced brother and that if he abides by this rule he will eventually attain the correct solution of his problem.

If we approach the subject of healing in Christian Science in exactly this common sense attitude of thought there will be no cause for confusion. There is nothing in the least supernatural or mysterious about divine healing. It is simply applying to human needs the power of spiritual law, and the method of procedure must be as exact and logical as if one were solving an example in arithmetic. Whether the work be done for oneself or another good results cannot be obtained from slovenly and careless thinking. The aim of Christian Science treatment is to bring to light the real man, spiritual and harmonious, and this ideal must be supreme. There can be no serving of two masters here. We can get no more expect to obtain satisfactory results by casting out a few of the more obvious and annoying errors than we can get the correct answer to a mathematical problem by correctly performing a part, or even a majority, of the required operations. Absolute exactness in every step is requisite.

Man is a spiritual being and he never passes through the experience of material birth, but exists eternally with his creator. This truth frees man from belief in the material law of heredity and enables one to start the race unhampered. Step by step, all the seeming experiences of mortal existence are to be replaced by spiritual actualities, until the real, spiritual man stands forth, radiant, free and upright.

Correcting false beliefs according to Christian Science might seem burdensome if it were to be accomplished by mortal mind work, but no true healing is ever brought about in such a way. Instead, consciousness is flooded with the wondrous teachings of the Scriptures and their spiritual interpretation so clearly given in Science and Health. Man's unity with divine Love must be wrought out by that conscious communion with the one Mind which is prayer. The truth thus assimilated will itself uncover the hidden errors we may be cherishing and replace them with the understanding of the rights and freedom of the real man.

It should always be understood that instantaneous healing is the goal of every conscientious worker in Christian Science. When the thought of the world is sufficiently purified such cures will be the rule, until the understanding of divine Love has overcome all belief in evil and no error remains to be destroyed. Many sudden cures are even now being wrought and mankind has great cause for rejoicing in the progress already made, knowing that the way will grow ever brighter unto the perfect day.

ON THE ROOF WITH THE TINMAN

THROUGH his scuttle with the tinman who shares his discoveries with the readers of the Yale Review. He saw the sky and felt himself above the turmoil of every day. He wonders why all the world does not have flat roofs that are habitable—his own was a tip-tilted mansard—and he describes the advantages and delights of the roofs that were and that might again be. If the roof were taken into the area of domesticity men would be familiar with the stars. There they could retreat for peace and upliftedness, they could have converse with the free winds. On the flat roofs in the old lands to the far east the housemates on those warm and balmy nights might gather as in a garden to feel what breeze might be astir, to trace the nightly pattern of the stars. From this followed astronomy, man's long reach for knowledge, for at least such mastery of the planets in their courses as would enable men to anticipate their new appearance here or there. If the east had had the peaked roofs of the north the stars might have waited long to be discovered.

In the modern world the roofs are often all slant, to shed the rain and when they are flat the chief question concerning them is, are they water tight?

There have been many honors shown to windows and the sights that may be seen from them. There are the windows which were opened wide toward Jerusalem, and there was one opened by a gentle hand on to fairy seas. There is the study window and the office window, the college window and the window of the village street. From innumerable other points human experience has been surveyed and sonnets to the moon have been thrown from mountain tops and the decks of ships. But the roof has been neglected alike by poetry and the thrifty housewife who has long ago turned the attic into sleeping rooms and driven out the dusky fancies from the dim hiding places which delighted youth of old.

Yet the roof of a boat, its deck, is the most delightful place, and the roof of the house may be. Even the stage-coach has not munched and observed gaily from the top of a mansard—and he describes the advantages and delights of the roofs that were and that might again be. If the roof were taken into the area of domesticity men would be familiar with the stars. There they could retreat for peace and upliftedness, they could have converse with the free winds. On the flat roofs in the old lands to the far east the housemates on those warm and balmy nights might gather as in a garden to feel what breeze might be astir, to trace the nightly pattern of the stars. From this followed astronomy, man's long reach for knowledge, for at least such mastery of the planets in their courses as would enable men to anticipate their new appearance here or there. If the east had had the peaked roofs of the north the stars might have waited long to be discovered.

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Yet the roof of a boat, its deck, is the most delightful place, and the roof of the house may be. Even the stage-coach has not munched and observed gaily from the top of a mansard—and he describes the advantages and delights of the roofs that were and that might again be. If the roof were taken into the area of domesticity men would be familiar with the stars. There they could retreat for peace and upliftedness, they could have converse with the free winds. On the flat roofs in the old lands to the far east the housemates on those warm and balmy nights might gather as in a garden to feel what breeze might be astir, to trace the nightly pattern of the stars. From this followed astronomy, man's long reach for knowledge, for at least such mastery of the planets in their courses as would enable men to anticipate their new appearance here or there. If the east had had the peaked roofs of the north the stars might have waited long to be discovered.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 15, 1914

France and the Entente Démocratique

THE new French political party has at length been formed. It owes something to more than one of the groups into which the Chamber is divided, but in addition to this it includes in its ranks not only members of the senate, but men who have no seats in either of the two branches of the legislature. In reality what is being brought into existence is a new center party, something after the manner of what is being threatened in the United Kingdom. If this should pass from a succès d'estime into a permanent success, it will necessitate the gradual recasting of the groups in the Chamber, for it must lead inevitably to the breaking up of the solidarity of the old Republican party which, ever since the fall of the Second Empire, has held undisputed sway in France.

From the moment Madame la République found her seat in the saddle, after the debacle at Sedan and the red incident of the Commune, the various groups which compose the Republican party, shifting now this way, and now that way, have made and unmade ministries, frequently without even entirely changing the personnel of the cabinet. M. Briand has succeeded M. Clemenceau, and M. Caillaux has given place to M. Poincaré, nevertheless M. Poincaré has proved just as much an Amurath as M. Clemenceau, and M. Caillaux no less an Amurath than M. Briand. It has been reserved for M. Briand, the fidus achates of M. Poincaré, to give political effect of the proverb "nous avons changé tout cela." The birth of the Entente Démocratique has indeed, changed all that, and M. Jaurès points out in language there is no mistaking, what the change means.

Heretofore there have been two parties in the Chamber, the extreme right or clerico-monarchical group, and the extreme left or socialistic group, unable to act together, and, even had this been possible, hopelessly outnumbered by the Republicans. M. Jaurès is the leader of the socialists, and he sees that the immediate effect of the new departure will be to throw the Republican left into the arms of the socialists, and to make the Republican right dependent for office on the votes of the extreme right. To use M. Jaurès' own phrase, M. Briand in office will be compelled to pay the price of the clericals and monarchists for their support. That, at any rate, is the danger some of the friends of the republic in other lands see also in the new nationalism. M. Poincaré and M. Briand dispute this. Time will show who is right.

Ruling the Panama Canal Zone

if it can count on another tested army officer to take the place. Civilian rule, with nominees selected on political grounds, is not the sort of crown the nation ought to select with which to top a great achievement.

Recent shifts and changes in the higher army ranks are interpreted by some persons as preparing the way for practical adoption by the United States administration of the plan of retaining army control of the zone, a not unnatural decision in view of the part the canal is expected to play in any military combat in which the United States may become involved. If, in a very real sense, the frontier of the United States now lies as far south as the isthmus, and if at the Canal Zone troops are to be garrisoned continually, what more natural than that control over the territory should be kept in the hands of men with disciplined administrative powers and a code of honor which still grips?

THE forests of Florida contain at present, it is said, 175 kinds of wood. This is the time of all times for Florida, therefore, to go wholeheartedly into the conservation movement. Some of the once glorious forest tracts farther north do not now contain even one kind of wood.

AT SOMEWHAT regular intervals the issue of liberty of thought and speech, especially the latter, arises to vex the college and university authorities of the United States. This recurrence is the more certain because of the share often played by politics in administration of the state universities and servility to donors that is implicit in the privately or denominationally supported college. There was a day when most of the cases of conflict between radical thinkers and teachers on the one hand and academic authorities on the other hand arose from alleged heresies in matters of theology and religious belief. That period was followed by an era of subtle or open attack if a professor of political economy or social science ventured to question a tariff policy based on protection of native industries. More recently academic offenders have been disciplined because their opinions, when openly proclaimed, have run counter to the individualistic, laissez-faire principles of doing business so often held by business men who have decided objections to having their own or other people's sons receive contrary instruction.

Inasmuch as probably nowhere in the United States have protection and laissez-faire economics had such loyal support over so long a period of time as in the commonwealth founded by William Penn, it is somewhat significant that the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, prophecies of action to the contrary notwithstanding, have just gone on record formally favoring full liberty of expression for the teachers they otherwise control. This action, welcome as it is, cannot offset the fact, however, that the national organizations of economists and sociologists at their recent sessions, felt it incumbent on them to federate, as it were, to protect them-

selves against what they believe is repression and suppression on the part of academic authorities. Prior to acting they intend to investigate. So, during the coming year, data respecting existing conditions and recent cases of dismissal will be gathered, and then common action agreed upon.

But even now there is virtual guild unity, and agreement on a defensive policy. Colleges summarily dismissing teachers are finding it difficult to induce teachers of any reputation to take the places made vacant by summary use of administrative authority. Teachers of economics and sociology, who now create issues with their administrative superiors, can do it conscious of the support of their fellows. Knowledge that such group loyalty exists will, of itself, diminish attacks on individual thinkers by critics who henceforth must face group resistance to injustice.

THE conditions in the Massachusetts State House with regard to the inequality of compensation of employees because of sex are of a character which may truthfully be pronounced universally prevalent. Although women in great and growing numbers are now employed in all the industries, trades and professions, woman as a factor in the world's activities has not as yet received the recognition to which she is entitled. Neither in public nor in private employment, speaking to the rule, is she considered a fixture. Despite her unquestionable talent, her business capabilities, her fidelity to trust, all of which often she demonstrates, recognition which is freely granted to men of equal or lesser merit, is often denied her. The withholding of this recognition carries with it discrimination in compensation. She is paid a woman's, not a man's wages, although she may be doing, and doing satisfactorily, a man's work.

There are many explanations for this, most of which were recounted recently in a Monitor article dealing with the phase of the question presented in the departments of the state government of Massachusetts. These explanations, however, may not be justly esteemed good reasons for the continuance of this state of affairs. Woman's relation to employment of the higher grades has changed completely in recent years. As an employee the regularity and permanence of her service are, in the main, usually as dependable as in the case of men. She has learned to stand upon her merits; she realizes that to hold positions of equal responsibility with men she must be equally responsible. Great multitudes of women now choose their vocations exactly as do men. They are just as ambitious to succeed in them. Their future is equally dependent upon them.

Within the last few years some of the largest cities in the United States have put women teachers upon a perfect equality with men so far as compensation is concerned. Everywhere there is a growing conviction that justice calls for such equality between the sexes. It will not be so difficult as it may seem to adjust the difficulties that arise. To bring about an equitable arrangement the first thing the great employing class must do is to concede that the woman worker should be at no disadvantage in the struggle for existence, comfort and independence, simply because she is a woman and that if she does a man's work, and does it as well as a man, she should have all that a man would be entitled to as pay for the doing of it. This conceded, the whole problem of sex discrimination in business will be in a fair way of working itself out.

Ideal Home Made Practical

TIME has worked a great change in the average view of agreeable home surroundings, and in no respect more pronouncedly, perhaps, than in the almost universal abandonment of stiffness for ease. The influence of the uncomfortable "best room," with its somber light and its haircloth upholstery, still lingers, of course, here and there and although it expresses itself in modern ways and things the effect is none the more cheering.

There are some who still believe that rigidity of poise and hardness of outline are symptomatic of inherent dignity, but the great mass of cultured people in these later days are strongly imbued with the feeling that dignity and round corners and amiable curves are not incompatible.

It is encouraging to read, in the Monitor's household page and elsewhere, that practicability and beauty are combined in the outfitting of the ideal modern home. At first blush it may seem that there is some confusion of terms here, but there is not. That a home may be easy and comfortable as well as dignified, that a home may be practical as well as beautiful, are contentions that are as new to experience as to language. Words must be found to meet the new condition, and since new ones may not be coined with either readiness or impunity, old ones must be adapted. Once upon a time the dignified home was anything but comfortable, the beautiful home was anything but a place of ease. The "best room" was a chamber of awe. The best chairs were to be shunned rather than sat upon. The family shied at the best sofa. The carpets were to be swept only; to step upon them would have been desecration. Millions of children and men, and some women, seeking real comfort in the dignified homes of the long ago usually found it outdoors.

The pleasing thing just now is that there seems to be almost entire unanimity of opinion on the point that home is primarily a place to live in, to be comfortable in, and to be happy in.

A GERMAN chemist who has succeeded in making hard coal from the elements of which it is formed in the mines, estimates that it has taken 8,000,000 years for coal in the earth to assume its present condition. It must occur to anybody who gives proper thought to this matter that private ownership of the coal supply is a condition that borders upon the absurd.

SPEAKING of the present and future of the automobile business, and of the opportunities those in that industry have for doing many new and useful things, it is mentioned rather casually in the newspapers that in the single year of 1913 Californians paid \$50,000,000 for their supply of motor vehicles of all kinds.

PRESIDENT WILSON returned from Gulfport to Washington better prepared to handle many things, among them the prevalent impression at the capital that he does not play much of a game of golf.

A FREE educational system should be available to all desiring it. It was discovered long ago that free tuition in the public schools of the United States did not make education free to those who could not be provided with the necessary equipment. The cost of schoolbooks was seen to be a greater burden to many than a high tuition fee would be to some. Unless the conditions under which public education was carried on could be made freer, public education would continue to be, for a very considerable section of the population, free only in name. It did not require long for some of the states to change their policy in this regard. A few that undertook to furnish free schoolbooks found themselves, temporarily at least, balked by court decisions. In many of the states the free distribution, or free use of schoolbooks, has been found to work with perfect satisfaction.

It was necessary for California to amend its constitution that it might legally appropriate sufficient sums annually to supply its public school pupils with textbooks. The last Legislature of that state set aside \$500,000 to carry out the free schoolbook distribution plan for the period ending June 30, 1915. The act has cost the state in the first calendar year of its operation \$316,043.49, and the expectation is that the balance will be sufficient to meet all charges until the next appropriation shall be made. But it is hardly worth while to dwell upon this phase of the question. California has resources ample enough to meet every worthy call, and this is one of the worthiest. A reply to the criticism that in this, as in some other like matters, the need of state aid is special rather than general and that the majority would prefer to buy the schoolbooks, is found in the fact that a grand total of 1,461,623 books were distributed during the year.

The trend of public opinion in the United States is for absolute and not theoretical freedom of education. No child, no boy or girl, no young man or young woman who is deprived of free education for any cause can be truly said to be in the enjoyment of it. Constitutional obstacles may be found here and there; hair-splitting objections will be raised on the ground of paternalism; but enlightenment is so essential to liberty in its true sense that public sentiment will indorse and support in the future, we believe, much more progressive steps in popular education, primary, secondary and collegiate, than any so far taken.

With simple but impressive ceremonies Mayor Mitchel of New York city has recently marked the completion of one of the greatest of modern engineering tasks. Like Los Angeles, the urban Leviathan at the mouth of the Hudson has brought water from remote and lofty hills to quench thirst, keep itself clean, put out fires and do the other manifold tasks of portable and potable H₂O. In the one case the source of supply was the snows and lakes of the Sierras; in the other, the rains and valley reservoirs of the lower Catskills. Vast amounts have been spent, striking engineering feats accomplished, especially in the case of New York with the siphoning under the Hudson river. But in methods of construction, of conserving the interests of taxpayers, and of providing municipal revenue from the huge investment, there have been marked differences.

Advantage in this respect has been on the side of Los Angeles. She has no such questionable extravagance for an otherwise splendid enterprise as the metropolis has to face with mortification. Los Angeles is selling hydro-electric power produced from water that by this method first energizes machinery and later meets human needs. New York contracted out its Ashokan reservoirs and linking tunnels and it seems to have been mulcted. The western municipality built its own great plant and came out with a clean record. In this sense, so far as municipal methods are at stake, Los Angeles marks progress.

STRONG pressure is being brought to bear on the municipality of Cleveland, O., in favor of ownership and operation of a city coal mine. The position taken by proponents of the idea is that since the city government supplies other needs of the public and, in the main, does it well, there is no reason why it should not supply fuel to the people at a reasonable rate. Fuel is certainly an important public need, and coal mining, it would seem, should be regarded as a public utility.

IT is estimated that Kansas bank deposits, when all the returns are in, will show \$600 for every family in the state. It is not in this respect only, however, that the Kansas family is up to a comfortable average.

THE controversialists of the baseball leagues have now, metaphorically speaking, possession of the field. They cannot hold it a minute, however, after the calling of the game. It will then belong to the fans.

THERE are states in the American Union which make greater pretensions than does Oklahoma to liberality in the political recognition of women, but it is only fair to say, considering everything, there are few states that in ordinary practise give more, relatively of course, to the disfranchised sex. Oklahoma is not a suffrage state. Its constitution, although one of the latest to be adopted, does not permit women to vote. Yet it is a fact that women hold office in the state. It has a woman commissioner of charities; one county has a woman commissioner of deeds, and the state has no less than fourteen women county school superintendents.

When Oklahoma adopted its constitution it was criticized for incorporating in its organic law many radical provisions. Strange to say, one granting equal suffrage to women was not among them. Judging from the satisfaction which it now seems to have in the service of women officeholders, it is to be presumed that if the constitution were to be adopted today the right of women to vote would be incorporated in that instrument.

But as matters stand, woman's status in Oklahoma is creditable to her and to the state. Here is a case where that which was refused as a political privilege is conceded as a right. Where woman has demonstrated her ability to fill office without the vote, it cannot be long before she shall be permitted to fill office as a voter.

Making Public Education Free

Catskills Water for New York

Status of Woman in Oklahoma